CELEBRATED

EVERY VARIETY

patch to The Tribuna.
i., Feb. 28.—The first annual he Fort Wayne Medical Col-

EATHS.

h.) papers please copy.
orth Wells-st., of congestion
oddest son of Thomas and
Il years and 7 months.
k sharp on Thursday, by carne, and thence to Calvary.
h inst., at Morris, Ill., of
hapin Weed, aged 37.
ndfalo, N. Y., for interment.
Col., Wednesday, Feb. 28,
a city, aged 33 years.
reafter.

scarlet fever, Rufus, sor

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

T TOWN.

ing Saturday evening in Juscorner of Halsted and Rans from the West Side Repubsalt regarding the approach

UTTERS & CO.

NCY DRY GOODS

Ladies' Cloaks, ery, Hats, Caps, cods, Boots and Sho

AB TRADE SALE,
Ing. March 1, at 9:30
118 & 120 Wabash av.
full lines of desirable goods.
BURG EMBROIDERIES

8 & CO.'S

y Furniture Sale

230 a. m., at their auction d 120 Wabash-av. I Household Goods, Car-ng Stoves, &c.

TITURE IXTURES OF ESTAURANT, t Auction Monday Morning, Sale on the premises. Par-ERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RTGAGE SALE, TCTION. ets, Pier Mirrors, tings, Etc., rner Taylor and Lytle-sts.,

G, March 1, at 10 o'clock-lrs, elegant and expensive the Pier Mirrors, Chamber few very choice Sacres Oll, avings, Articles of Versu, ers, Gas Fixtures, Dining-irchen Ware, etc. MEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Friday's Sale, larch 2, at 94 o'clock. New and Second-hand E, CARPETS lousehold Goods. ks, Easy Chairs, etc., etc. MEROY & CO., Auct'rs. Wabash-av.

INUAL SALE CAN EXPRESS CO. th 1, at 9½ o'clock, 2, 350 d Merchandise, sold for ORE & CO., Auctioneers rch 3, at 94 o'clock, rockery, in open lots. Ware. re of Two Dwellings.

D FURNITURE:

12. Rockers, Bureaus, BedDining Chairs, Hair, Mosazather Beda, Cook Stovea,
fool Carpeta, Mirror.
HE MANUFACTURERS.
Marble and Wood-Top Tredsteads and Bureaus, Easy
Rockers, Extension Tables,
co Dusks, Show Cases, 200
and German Plate Mirrors.

E & CO., Auctioneers AMARA & CO.

IS & SHOES AT AUCTION

SES & CO.,

9:30 a. m., large sale of OODS, AND CLOTHING.

ELEBRATED throughout e Union -expressed to all rts. 1 b and upward at 40, 60c per b. Address ders GUNTHER, Confec-mer, Chicago.

ON SALES.

LOTS

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

is invite the especial attention of plane buyers to be beautiful new syles in French Walnut cases, now sahlonable in the Last, as well as in Europe, where always & Sons are exported when in Europe understand the sylesten of the sylesten o

GOSPEL MEETINGS. D. W. Whittle & James McGranahan THE TABERNACLE.

Next Sunday, March 4, at 4 p. m. HTTLE will preach, and Mr. McGRANA ing the Gospel, every Sunday at that hou will sing the Gospel, every Sunday at that hour further notice.

y will also conduct the noon meetings, and even-cettings in Farwell Hall (beginning next Monday), week day except Saturday, until further notice, unders and Tabernacie Choir that so kindly as-in former meetings there, are invited to assist in

ESPANOLA CIGARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-sive sale of the clears of this well-known and cele-ated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite e attention of the public to the full assortment of all usual styles they are now prepared to offer, niluenced by the high duties on imported Cigars, the perfect of the Expands factory as liavans has estab-

in there the same class of Vuelto Abajo to-the Harans factory, the pure quality and avor of which have given this brand its pre-edit among consumers. The prices are ma-than for those from Harans, and a compan-tow that they are in every respect fully y are offered in conpection with our usual

Havana Cigare.

PARK & TILFORD,

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,

130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York.

AT LAST.

All the Electoral Certificates Opened in Joint Convention.

The Cut-and-Dried Objections to Wisconsin Brought Forward;

When the Senate Retires to Its Hall, and Overrules the Same.

The House Anarchists Determined to Fight to the Last;

And Decent Democrats and Republicans Will Complete the Count.

At 2 O'clock a. m. the House Commences the Two-Hours' Debate,

With a Prespect that the Grand Result Would Be Reached at Daylight.

Boisterous Scenes in the House During the Debate on Vermont.

The Revolutionists at Times Likened to a Pack of Howling Wolves.

rearious and Disgraceful Tumult.

Twelve Hours Spent in the Most Up-

The Tug of War Entirely Confined to the Democrats.

DEMENTED DEMS. A HULLABALOO IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The revolu

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The revolu-tionists seized the first opportunity after the House was called to order to begin the work they determined upon last night to defeat the completion of the count to-day. All appeals that desperate men could imagine were dinned into the ears of every Democrat who would listen or who could be reached up to midnight. Some of the Southern State delegations were in session till long after that hour. Springer, and those who, with him, had tried yesterday to re-peat Butler's tactics of 1869, and rouse his side of the House arginst the Senate, was busily at of the House against the Senate. was busily at work trying to inflame the passions of members, but in spite of all this work the first manifer tions on the floor did not show any accession

CALL THE YEAS AND NATS, and obstruct the proceedings on a call of the House. Though the Speaker announced that under the rules he had counted and found 166

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

But so intense had the excitement become that it was about half an hour before the Speaker's determination to have the debate go on could be carried into effect. After assurances from Bandall that a vote would be taken on the reso-lution to ask the Senate to return the package from Vermont offered by Hewitt yesterday, the rioters subsided. Poppleton yielded to Hew-lit to

about the package. He said in substance that he received it by express last December. Yesterday he called on Mr. Ferry and learned that no package had been received by mail, and that, as the time for receiving returns under the law had expired; he could not accept the Senate had put it in his pocket and carried it out of the hall. This Stone, one of the House tellers, sustained. Upon this Kasson stated that he was authorized to say that the package, after consultation with Mr. Ferry, was left on the Clerk's desk of the House, and he had

reason to believe it was now

IN THE HOUSE,
in a quarter he would not name (looking toward
the leading filibusters). This assertion
caused a deep sensation, and the appearance on the Democratic side was
such as to show to the satisfaction of all who
believed that the charge of Kasson was true,
and that these revolutionists had through the
whole day been endeavoring to rooms the House whole day been endeavoring to rouse the House

and retaining a paper which some of their side had stolen from the Clerk's desk and concealed on their side of the House. After the debate had been running for a short time, Hewitt interrupted to say that a messenger had brought the missing package to him, and that he declined to receive it, but the messenger was standing near his desk with it. The Speaker declined to receive the package, and directed the page to want the close of the debate. Towards the close of the discussion Gen. Garfield made a full statement, accompanded with a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, Gorham, by which it appeared that after first taking the package he had, upon the suggestion of Mr. Ferry, left it on the Clerk's desk of the House when the Senate withdrew. Field, however, in

A MOST INGENIOUS ARGUMENT, made such a false presentation of the subject as to lead a number of Democrats who had opposed fillbustering to vote with the obstructionists on this vote rather than risk supporting what Field made to appear to them was irregular action by Mr. Ferry. The vote which followed was the culmination of the whole day's fight, and the roll had been called two-thirds through before there was much hope of defeating Knott's proposition to stop the count till the Senate sent the pretended double return of Vermont back to the House. At length, however, the nays began to gain, and at the close the vote was announced 116 to 148; over sixty Democrats had voted with the Republicans. There was

STATE AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE AND ADDRESS OF T

were soon driven to the wall, and the regular debate had been ordered to begin, when the whole desperate pack of rowdies rose to their feet and inaugurated such a scene of disorder as has probably never been witnessed in the stormiest scenes of Congress before. At least twenty were yelling and gesticulating together, and this number soon included nearly the whole force of the revolutionists. Beebe, of New York, a comparatively unknown man, mounted the desks, ran over them, and, yelling and shaking his fist and

WAVING HIS ARMS, continued to roar in unison with two or three score of rowdies like himself. The Speaker rapped and ordered quiet vainly, and, after about ten minutes of disorder which cannot be described, the Speaker sent the Sergeant-at-Arms among desks on the Democratic side and compelled them to get down. The crowd in the hall and cloak-rooms was then cleared, and, in spite of persistent and long-continued interruptions by the disturbers, Randall at length RULED THEM ALL DOWN.

His manner rose to the occasion. He reminded those on the floor that they were members of the American Congress, and declared that the Chair was resolute and would tolerate no more disorder.

But so intense had the excitement become that it was about half an hour before the Speaker's determination of the Territory, the first of the State, and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the Territory, the first of the State, and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the Territory. He held this office, and was acting as Governor, at the time the Sonthern States seceded, and, in his capacity as Chief Executive of the state of the State and was unbesquently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the Territory, the first of the State and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the Territory, the first of the State and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the State and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of the State and was subsequently appointed by Buchanan Secretary of th

of its own.

All but twenty-two of the Republican members of the House recorded themselves this evening in favor of the exclusion of Solace's vote in Vermont. They did this, of course, not because they believed his vote ought not to be counted, but in order to prevent the fillinusters from defeating the resolutions, and forcing the House to begin its proceedings concerning the objection to the vote of Vermont de novo. The only resolution before the House was that of Wood, ordering that Solace's vote should not be counted. If that resolution was defeated then the House would have taken no action whatever upon the objection, and a new resolution would have to be introduced, and another contest with the revolutionists lasting for hours would have to be begun.

Recial Disparch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March L.—At midnight the calling of the roll is still in progress on the first motion to take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow. This will be followed by a motion to reconsider and lay upon the table, and by a long caries of other motions similar to the world. reconsider and lay upon the table, and by a long series of other motions similar to those voted upon during the day. In this way three or four hours will probably be occupied before a direct vote on the objections to the vote of the Wisconsin Elector can be reached. These tedious roll-calls will probably be relieved now and then by a scene of confusion and disorder, as the fill-backers attempt to get a wind one was rectioned.

that in spite of the effogs of the revolution-ists the vote of Wisconsin will be counted by daylight, or soon after.

At a quarter before II o'clock the last vote had been taken, a motion made to reconsider it had been tabled, and the House at length

had been taken, a motion made to reconsider it had been tabled, and the House at length reached the point where it was in order to inform the Senate that the House was READY TO PROCEED.

with the count. Speaker Randall insisted that quiet should be restored. When the unruly members had been forced to take their seats he read from a sheet of foolscap a written edition in regard to further proceedings. It was to the effect that every parliamentary motion which any member had a right to make having been voted upon the House was brought to that point under the law when it was necessary for the joint session to be resumed, and, in spite of the demand of several of the filliousters that a resolution to that effect should be entertained and voted upon, he ruled that no such resolution was necessary, and that the notification of the Senate was

A MINISTERIAL ACT.

made mandatory in the law under which the House was proceeding. Ten minutes later the Senate appeared, nearly every member of it being present. The House was in better order than for hours. The galleries were still filled to repletion, and the scene was an impressive one at the Senators marched down the sisle and resumed their places at the right of the Speaker. The vote of Vermont was announced without a word of objection.

VIRGINIA.

begun at this hour. It does not seem probable that the announcement of the final result can be delared much beyond daylight.

IN THE SENATE.

the views of the two Houses on the appropriations for the next fiscal year. President Ferry, cool and determined, has
been in the chair the greater part
of the time ready to start for the hall of the
House when summoned. Morton has been in
his usual good spirts, and has generally had
three or four Senators grouped around his
deak. Conkling has been writing nearly all day,
and does not appear over well pleased with the
course of events. Edmunds is not feeling well,
and has only made occasional visits to the chamber. Eaton, of Connecticut, who was the only
Democratic opponent to the Electoral Commission
in the Senate, has been happy. West, of Lonisiana, has not appeared jubilant. Several other
Senators, whose sands of official life have fearly
run out, have looked cross enough, as it is now
evident that their pet bills will have no chance of
being acted on. It has indeed been a dies non in
the Senate.

WATTING.

being acted on. It has indeed been a dies non in the Senate.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHIKOTON, D. C., March 1.—No busines whatever has been transacted in the Senate. The Senaters were in or about the chamber during the day awaiting a notification from the House that it was ready to go on with the count.

At 10:50 p. m. a message was received from the House by Mr. Adams, its Clerk, announcing the action of that body on the Vermont case, and the Senate immediately repaired to the hall of the House for the purpose of resuming the count.

Upon returning at 11:30 p. m., the President pro tempore announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting upon an objection submitted to the vote of Wisconsia, that objection would now be read. The Secretary then read the objection presented in joint meeting, and Mr. Cameron (Wis.) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the vote of Daniel L. Downs as an Elector of the State of Wisconsia be counted, together with the other nine Electoral votes of that State, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The resolution was arreed to without debate, and

objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstand-ing.

The resolution was agreed to without debate, and without a roli call, though three or four Senators on the Democratic side voted No when the ques-tion was put.

The secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

THE COUNT. BEDLAN LET LOOSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—After the passage of some Senate bills removing political disabilities, Mr. O'Brien moved a call of the

House.

The Speaker counted the House and found there was a quorum present, and so announced. Mr. Walling submitted that the roll had to be called in order to verify the fact.

The Speaker stated that a motion for the call of the House was in order. The Chair regarded it as of a dilatory character, but was bound to submit.

Mr. O'Brien inquired whether it was not within the knowledge of the Chair that in former Congresses there were calls of the House even when it had been ascestained there was a quorum present.

The Speaker replied that that had occurred where gentlemen had declined to vote, and that while it was allowable under the rule of the

The Speaker replied that that had occurred where gentlemen had declined to vote, and that while it was allowable under the rule of the House, it was not allowable under the law, and that he was not responsible for the law.

Mr. Wood claimed the floor to offer a resolution, but Mr. Walling insisted on his motion for a call of the House.

Mor IN ORDER.

Mr. Haskins remarked that the House was operating under the Electoral Commission law; that the Chair has ascertained the presence of a quorum, and that the motion for a call of the House should not be entertained. If a call of the House were to be allowed at any time during the proceedings, then they could never be completed.

Mr. Speaker—The Chair has the right to claim that there is a quorum present when the Speaker has ascertained that there is.

The Speaker has ascertained that there is.

The Speaker has ascertained that there is.

The Speaker—There is a quorum present, but the gentleman from Ohio (Walling) is not willing to take the statement of the Chair.

Mr. Walling—I disclaim any reflection on the Chair has the prefection on the Chair has the proposed in the discussion were Messer. Joyce, Hendee, Dennison, Poppleton, who soon yielded to reable Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to relate how be had come into the possession of the possession of the possession of the possession of the Senate, who stated that it was the private property of Mr. Ferry to retain it.

After a good deal of colloquy in regard to what had become of the paper, a messenger from the Senate came into the hall and tendered the package retained it in his possession, and to the discussion and the vermont objections. The debate was oppended by Mr. Poppleton, who soon yielded to reable Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to relate how he had come into the possession of the Sereatry of the Sereatry in the Sereatry in the Sereate in an amore moderate.

Mr. Walling insisted on his motion for a resolution, the Speaker managed at about 2 o'clock in launching the Speaker managed at about 2 o'clock in launching the Sp

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



A KICK ALTOGETHER.
ell interposed with a motion for a reubsequently withdrew it to allow Mr.
ution to be read. It was read as fol-

y elected; and returns of said election in the States islans and Florida were duly made to officers in states whose duty it was under the law to age the votes and certifythe names of blectors; and man, Said Returning Officers willful these Kiec-

Whereas, lutherford and electors duly and appointed, and the continuency provided for by the pointed, and the continuency provided for by the continuency provided for by the continuency of the continuenc

Mr. Lynde was recognized by the Speaker as an objector in the Wiscomin vote, and offered a resolution that the vote of Downs be not counted, because he held an office of trust and profit under the United States, and was, therefore, not constitutionally appointed an Elector.

Mr. Mills then offered his resolution as a sub-At this point (11:40) a message from the Senate

nunced that the objection

HAD NOT BEEN SUSTAINED.

e announcement was greeted with a very genciapping of hands on the Republican side and
g salieries. This demonstration annoyed the
bers on the Democratic side, who demanded a

eral clapping of hands on the Republican side and in the gaileries. This demonstration annoyed the members on the Democratic side, who demanded a clearing of the galleries.

The Speaker directed the lobbies to be cleared, but submitted to the House the question as to clearing the galleries, and there was a very decided majority against it.

Mr. Lynde then moved a recess till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Rejected, -99 to 148.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

At 12: 20 Mr. Wood (N. Y.) made a proposition that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and that at 1 o'clock the vote shall be taken on the main question; but there were objections to it, and a scene of uprear and confusion ensued lasting for several minutes, in the course of which Blackburn exclaimed that Friday, hangman's day, had been ushered in, a fit day to wituess the consummation of the villainy and scandal of this proceeding, and O'Brien designated Wood, of New York, as the high priest of the Republican party, and was himself designated by Harrison, of Illinois, as the small priest of the filibusters.

Mr. Wood then declared that if his proposition were not assented to he would never leave the hall until the count was finished.

THE DEBATE.

FIELD'S QUO WARRANTO.

Washington, D.C., March 1.—The Democratic wolutionists of the House made a most deserate fight to-day to save one plank from the Preck of their ambition and hopes, even though the a rotten one, and were ignominiously beaten. As the Senate withdrew to its chamber, after the opening of the Vermont certificate last evening, and he began to realize that the Hewitt paper had not been received, David Dudley Field saw the last chance of getting his quo warranto bill before the House had passed away, and he exclaimed to those about the Sawate outside passed away. passed away, and he exclaimed to those about him that the Senate ought never to have been allowed to leave the joint convention until the second Vermont return had been opened. The object of the contest in the House to-day was therefore two-fold. The first and most important was to open the door for the admission of the quo-warranto bill, and the others to delay the proceedings and endanger the completion of the Electoral commit. The Electoral law provides that, while any question is being considered by the Commission, either House may proceed with its legislative or other tusiness. The Speaker has ruled that the language necessarily prevents the transaction of guage necessarily prevents the transaction of legislative business before the Electoral count is completed except during the sessions of the Commission, when there were any sessions. David Dudley Field FAILED TO REPORT

his que warranto bill before the Commission reported on the South Carolina papers. His last opportunity was gone unless a second pretended returp could be in some way smuggled in from the remaining States, so as to make another session of the Electoral Tribunal necessary. Had Field been able a month age to foresee the hopeless plight in which Tilden's case would be to day, there would certainly be no lack of dual returns. Frandulent certificates from every one of the now remaining States would have found their way into the mahogany box. At all events, the second Vermont paper, which has been in Hewitt's possession ever since the middle of December, would have gone into the possession of the Fresident of the Senate, and would have been opened by Ferry last evening. This neglect of Hewitt's was fatal to the cause of the revolutionist to day.

"HIS ABSURDITY OF THE CLAIM that a member of the House could rise in his place in the joint meeting of the two Houses and offer a return from a State when it was reached in the count was too apparent even for Democrats to assert it unless they were crazed by their unreasonable partisanship, or by the promise of office in case their revolutionary schemes succeded. But, absurdas this assertion was, it was put forward by the anarchists and contended for hours by a resort to every parliamentary expedient known to the rules, and to some not sanctioned by any rules. It was the last struggle of the long contest. In its failure Tilden's last hope has departed. It is true that, after the defeat of the filiousterers in their attempt to force the House to take cognizance of the trandment and irregular certificate from Vermont, they

cognizance of the fraudulent and irregular ceridicate from Vermont, they

DID NOT GIVE UP

helr attempts to cause delay, but the fight had
then become one of desparation only. In their
neane rage they still hoped that they might in
come way prevent the count from being completed, and thus, though they gained nothing
themselves, they would still have the satisfaction of doing all the mischief in their power.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

Special Disputch to The Prisona.

Wantisorous, D. C., March 1.—The Louisiana lalegation, a portion of which previous to restarday had voted with the fillbusters from the beginning of the dilatory proceedings, went wer to-day in a body to the other side. The plantition of this updoubtedly is the assessment.

well as from Gen. Grant, that a militia policy toward Louisiana is no longer to be pressed. In fact, Levy, one of the Representatives from that. State, in his speech to-day, announced this openly. In concluding his remarks he said: "I believe the trutnful assurances from prominent members of the Republican party, high in the confidence of Mr. Hayes, that in the event of his election to the Presidency he will be guided by a policy of conciliation towards the Southern States. That he will

NOT USE THE PEDERAL AUTHORITY

or the army to force on those States Govern-ments not of their choice, but in the case of these States will leave their own people to settle the matter peacefully for themselves. This, the matter peacefully for themselves. This, too, is the opinion of President Grant, which he freely expresses, and which I am satisfied he will carry out and adhere to. Under these circumstances, pretermitting at least at this time any discussion of the manner and means by which Mr. Hayes may secure the Presidency, satisfied from the action of Congress his accession to the office is well nigh an eccomplished fact, I do not hesitate, for the reasons before stated, to declare that, actuated by a sense of duty to Louisiana, I shall throw stacle by any action or vote of mine in the way of the completion of the Electoral count, but, relying on the good faith, the integrity, and the truthfulness of the gentlemen who have given the assurances, and having faith in their ndividual personal honor, I shall unhestatingly discharge the duty, and call upon those of my fellow-members who have been influenced in their action on this question by a desire to pro-tect Louisiana and South Carolina to join me in the course which I feel called upon and justified

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS. None of the Southern Democrats have be-haved better during the whole of the Presi-dential contest in the House of Representatives dential contest in the House of Representatives than John Young Brown, Milton Durham, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. In the midst of the greatest confusion to day, Brown, stand-ing in the aisle by his seat, denounced the owdy element in the House, which was dis-gracing the name of the American Congress, in inmeasured terms, and told them to their face that it was the duty of the officers of the Hous to make them behave themselves. When a de mand was made that the strangers, of whon mand was made that the strangers, of whom several hundred had been admitted, should be turned off the floor and out of the cloak-rooms, Brown exclaimed that the confusion was due to the behavior of the members themselves, The people in the lobbies, he said, would be ashamed to behave as members of Congress were doing.

in pursuing."

ashamed to behave as members of Congress were doing.

GLOVER, OF MISSOURI, one of the Democrats who had universally voted with the filibusters, also denounced the disgraceful proceedings in the strongest language he could command. He urged the gentlemen not to forget that they were members of Congress, and that their behavior was simply disgraceful.

With very few expections, the filibusters have

gress, and that their behavior was simply disgraceful.

With very few exceptions the filibusters have shown an utter disregard of all rules of the House, as well as Parliamentary practices, and for the first time in many years have introduced into the American Congress the tactics and the practices of ward politicians. The scene to-day, when Bebee stood on the top of the members' desk and attempted to speak, after he had bean repeatedly called out of order, would have diagraced the New York Common Council

IN ITS WORST DAYS.

mon Council

In its worst days.

It is fortunate for the country as well as fortunate for the honor and reputation of the American Congress that at least three-fourths of the men who were responsible for these discrenutable proceedings have been defeated by their constituents, and after the 4th of March will not be known in Washington unless they return here as lobbyists.

LOUISIANA. THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Presideat's determination to modify Gen. Augur's orders in regard to his treatment of Louisians affairs as soon as the Electoral count is completed is not one recently reached. Nearly two onths ago, when it first became apparent that the Electoral controversy was likely to be settled in an amicable manner, the President in-formed some of the Representatives from Lou-isiana confidentially of what he intended to do, and every event which has since occurred in that State has tended to strengthen his belief in the wisdom of the policy now to be adopted. In conversation with a Representative from Louisiana to-day, he retiterated his intention of doing what he could to allow the people of that State to settle their own local affairs in their own way. It may be positively asserted that NO POLITICAL PLEDGES

have been given on either side as conditions for the adoption of this policy. The Legislature of Louisiana will be at liberty to choose such persons to represent them in the United St Senate as they may think most fitted for the position. Gov. Nicholls and his friends have promised the President that they will see that the lives of the colored citizens of Louisiana are protected, and that they shall be guaranteed the

the Constitution and the laws of the United States. This promise they intend to carry out in good faith, and this is the only one that they have made. The Louisiana delegation in the House now

in good faith, and this is the only one that they have made. The Louisiana delegation in the House now

FEBLS THE GREATEST CONCERN

Republican authorities of the State within a day or two in order to prevent Gen. Grant's new policy from being carried into effect. Gov. Nicholis has taken every precaution in his power to prevent any disorder, and it is hoped that peace may be preserved. At the same time, the Louisians Conservatives, whether justly or not, are very apprehensive that, in their desperation, Gov. Packard's followers may precipitate a riot, either in New Orleans or elsewhere in the State, and that this will be used as a pretext for preventing the President from modifying his orders to Gen. Augur. The Representatives of Louisians have used all the influence they could command to PREVENT THE PLIBUSTERING now in progress. They assert that their loyalty to Gov. Tilden is as unquestionable as that of any other Democrats in the House, but even if they believed that the schemes of the revolutionists could succeed they see nothing to be gained by such success. Anarchy and confusion, they think, would be likely to follow that policy, and they fear that, instead of having Gov. Hayes in the Presidential chair, the man whom they consider their enemy, Senator Morton, would become President ad interim, and that the policy of the Administration towards the Southern States would be more objectionable than it has yet ever been.

THE PACKARD LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—Gov. Packard this morning issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session for twenty days, commencing from the expiration of the regular session to-day, and specifiing the passage of a general appropriation bill and election of a United States Senator for the short term as special objects to take precedence of all other business.

The Republican Legislature to-day adopted a series of resolutions condemning the action of

street, and during the night at the Eyerett House, in accordance with orders left at the telegraph office; that none of the telegrams were received at Gramercy Park, even when directed there, nor were answers sent from there. Telegrams were opened by such members as were present at the

opened by such members as were present time. None of the cipher telegrams were ered at Gramercy Park, and Gov. Tilden knew anything of any cipher telegrams re

knew anything of any cipher telegrams received from or sent to Oregon.

THE CELLEBRATED "GOBBLE" DISPATCE was never seen by Gov. Tilden, or its contents known to him.

Col. Pelton further stated that telegrams addressed to him (Pelton) were often opened and read and answered without his knowing anything of them, and some telegrams put in evidence purporting to have come to him he did not recognize as having come to his knowledge, and were never received by him. The telegram from Portland, Oregon, dated Nov. 28, purporting to be signed by Patrick and Senator Kelly, was never translated or read by him (Pelton), and he never understood it to contain a proposition to

and he never understood it to contain a proposition to

PURCHASE A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR

nor any other Elector. He never sanctioned the furnishing of money to the purchase of an Elector in Oregon. Nor did any one else to his knowledge. His purpose was simply to furnish the Democratic Committee of Oregon with sufficient funds to meet their just and legitimate expenses of sustaining their rights. He never heard it intimated by any one that Gov. Grover, or any one else in office in Oregon, was to be paid anything, nor that Cronin was to be paid anything for loss of time, expenses, etc., and never heard that any money was desired for such a purpose until he saw the evidence before the Senate Committee.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.
HARTORD, Conn., March 1.—The Senate
passed the resolution which passed the House
Wednesday, that as the Electoral Commission has passed upon all questions at issue in such way as to make Kutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, President and Vice-President of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to cause a prompt declaration of the result be-fore the 4th of March; that any attempt to defore the 4th of March; that any attempt to defeat the operation of the Constitution and taws by dilatory motions is a dishonorable repudition of the agreement to submit all questions at issue to the Electoral Commission, and the great injury which would follow if an interregnum takes place will cause the indignant reprobation of all good citizens to be visited upon those who may produce such a result. The vote stood 16 yeas to 3 nays.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 1.—Tammany Hall's General Committee to-night adopted long resolutions denouncing "the great conspiracy of force and fraud now approaching a successful consummation." The resolutions conclude:

In behalf of the Democracy of the City of New

and fraud now approaching a successful consummation." The resolutions conclude:
In behalf of the Democracy of the City of New
York we denounce these criminals and their
crimes. We denounce their crimes as more detestable than any other treason to the best of Governments and more infamous than any surpation.
It is disloyalty to the Republic and to republican
self-government. It is traitorous to the reign of
justice and laws. It enthrones fraud, betrays a people's trust, and subverts a people's sovereignty.
We summon every honest man who hates fraud,
every citizen who loves justice, every patriot who
upholds the Constitution and the laws, to Join in
defeating at every ballot-box in the United States,
with overwhelming power, the andacious contrivers, the willing instruments, and all accomplices, abettors, and defenders of the Republican
conspiracy of force and fraud. acy of force and fraud.

CINCINNATI.

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CINCINNATI.

Concern the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trade to-night and telegraphed to Messrs. Sayler and Banning:

WHENEAS. The mercantile and manufacturing interests of the country demand a speedy settlement of the Presidential contest; therefore, be it Resolved. By the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, that our Representatives in Congress be earnestly

Aspectal, by the Board of Trade of Chemnat, that our Representatives in Congress be earnestly requested to use their influence and votes to bring about the above result.

A special train with a capacity for 300 persons has been chartered to leave here for Washingthn Saturday night to convey people to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Quite a number left to night for that purpose. to-night for that purpose.

THE GUBERNATORIAL IMBROGLIO. NEW YORK, March 1 .- A Charleston (8. C.) dispatch says: "A few days ago a store was robbed at Waterloo, Colleton County. A Hampton Trial Justice, failing to secure one of Hampton Trial Justice, failing to secure one of the alleged thieves, called upon a Sheriff's posse, which was also resisted, and the Sheriff, after consultation with Gov. Hampton, has summoned 1,000 men to arrest the thief and his friends, who say they do not recognize the Hampton Trial Justice, and will not submit to arrest under his warrant. Charleston, S. C., March 1.—Some excitement was caused yesterday near the scene of the Combabee riots of last fall. News was received that a band of 100 negroes had fired on a Sheriff's posse sent to arrest a negro who had refused to submit to arrest on a warrant issued by a trial justice appointed by Gov. Hampton, and that the posse had here forced to retreat

by a trial justice appointed by Gov. Hampton, and that the posse had been forced to retreat. To-day a posse of 200 men, black and white, were sent to disperse the rioters and arrest the ringleaders. The rioters were found in force, but, when charged by the posse, fed without firing a shot. About twenty of them were captured with muskets in their hands, and were sent to jail. No one hurt on either side. The Sheriff is still in pursuit of the rest of the rioters.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR. WHAT HE THINKS OF DEMOCRATIC FILIBUS-TERING.

TERING.

Last evening ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, and his nephew, Mr. Morris S. Miller, arrived in this city from the East, and are stopping at the Palmer House, where they will remain several days. House now the Evolutions delegation in the House how to Real State of the Patient Fill remaindered and the Patient Fill remaindered and the state of the provided by the or two in order to prevent Gen. Grant's new policy from being carried into effect Gov. Nichola has taken every precaution and it is horself the provided of the provided and the shore that provided that is short to the shore that provided that is short to the shore that provided that is short to the short that provided that is short to the short that provided that the schemes of the revolutions to could succeed they so mobiling to the provided that the schemes of the revolutions to could succeed they so mobiling to the provided that the schemes of the revolutions to could succeed they so mobiling to the provided that the schemes of the revolutions to could succeed they so mobiling to the short that provided the state of the short that provided that the schemes of the revolutions to could succeed they so mobiling to the short that provided the short that pro Mr. Miller was quite surprised at the grandeur and elegance of the Palmer House, and stated that neither the Grand Hotel nor Hotel de Louvre in

President?"
"That is to be presumed."
"Have you any ides of his Bo

intentions?"

"None, except as they may develope. Mr. Hayes has this advantag. He is under the advice of a few friends, and he will not be greatly hampered by party."

"Then you think he is honest?"

"That is always to be presumed. I do not know Mr. Hayes personally."

Just so far as a
FINAL PROTEST REFORE SURRENDERING.
In this respect Mr. Hayes will go into office under
a disadvantage, which he will have hard work to
remove. I believe everything will turn ont peaceful, and I do not anticipate any serious trouble."

CHICAGO.

The survivors of the Greenback party met at the Tremont House last night, and Mr. McNaily in presiding contemplated about forty constituents. The temporary secretaries, some eighty in number, presiding contemplated about forty constituents. The temporary secretaries, some eighty in number, were all absent, and Mr. Sharp having been nominated to that position declined because he had no glasses. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Springer both declined for various reasons, though hotly supported by Mr. Cameron. The fact is, so much trouble has arisen in the adoption of minutes at subsequent meetings that the office is not a sinecure. Pending the discussion, Mr. Murphy, one of the Secretaries, came in.

The reports of the Committees were called for, and Mr. Scanlan, appointed with regard to the eternal fitness of things, Chairman of the Committee on Hiring a Hall, asked for further time, which was granted. He has been looking at the old Cos-

THE GREENBACKERS.

was granted. He has been looking at the old Cos

tee on Hiring a Hall, asked for further time, which was granted. He has been looking at the old Cosmop Club room, but found it too high—geographically and in price.

The calling of the roll of wards developed no startling intelligence.

R. E. Hoyt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the bill providing for immediate resumption introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, believing it to be simply another scheme of the bondholders and gold gamblers to further earlich themselves at the expense of the masses, and we call upon the members of Congress from Illinois to throw their influence and votes against the passage of such bill.

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Waite introduced a resolution that each Greenbacker be furnished with a blank book, with the Greenback constitution in front, and a trained canvasser behind it, and when fifteen names had been secured, that a meeting be called.

"Mr. Cameron went for Mr. Waite, and said that not a gentleman had offered a resolution in consonance with the constitution, and he felt in his heart that organization had become a thing of the past, never to be effected.

Mr. Gettleson went for Mr. Cameron, and offered another resolution appointing a committee to draft a new constitution.

The Chair went for Mr. Gettleson, and said his

Mr. Gettleson went for Mr. Cameron, and offered another resolution appointing a committee to draft a new constitution.

The Chair went for Mr. Gettleson, and said his resolution was out of order under the Constitution.

Then Mr. Gettleson went for the Constitution, and collaterally for Mr. Cameron.

The resolutions were then boiled down into a paragraph providing for the furnishing of Campbell's works to the people, and this was adopted.

Mr. James Springer had got an idea that Gettleson's resolution referred to the formation of a new club, and he would help, etc., to the best, etc. The Chair said that was all right, but the Central Committee had nothing to do with it, and consequently his resolution was, in parliamentary phraseology, "fired out."

Mr. G. C. Clark went for Mr. Hoyt and the Chair, and concluded by reading some ponderous resolutions, sounding like the architect's account of the house that Jack built, in which he went, with some deplorably bad reading, for The Tainburg, the Commission, and the State of Louisiana, and condemned the whole ontift as unworthy the names of American citizens.

Mr. Hoyt moved the reference of the resolutions to a special committee of sixteen.

Mr. Waite arose to a point of order, and claimed that the resolutions were not german to the object of the meeting, which was organization.

The Chair called Mr. Bonfeld to his place, took the floor, and went for Mr. Waite, demanding that the resolutions pass, saying that they went to the root of civil government, and ought to go forth to the country.

On motion, the resolutions were laid upon the

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, arrived in Macou, Ga., one day last week, sent for the editor of the Telegraph and Messenger, and expressed his willingness to "be seen." The Judge gave an account of his visit to Gov. Hayes, and said that the following were the exact words used by the Governor on that occasion, they having been committed to writing at the time. Gov. Hayes said: "I regard the Presidential contest, in the form that it has assumed, as most uncertain as to its results. I shall perform no act to influence that result, but do say unreservedly that the great need of the South is good government, and if I am President I shall use all legitimate agencies to foster the establishment in that long-disturbed section of intelligent and honest local self-government." The Telegraph and Messenger editorially expresses its belief that Gov. Hayes desires to deal justily by the South, but fears that party pressure will compel him to modify or abandon his views.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the Chief Justice read an opinion of the Court in the case of Munn & Scott, plaintiffs in error, against the People of the State of Illinois, affirming the right of the State to fix by law the maximum of charges for the storage of grain in warehouses at Chicago and other places in the State having not less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which the grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved, as provided by the Legislature. In the course of the opinion the Court ays: "In countries where the common law prevails it has been customary, from time immemorial, for the Legislature to déclare what shall be a reasonable compensation under such circumstances, or perhaps, more properly speaking, to fix a maximum beyond which any charge made would be unreasonable. Undoubtedly, in mere private contracts, relating to matters in which the public has no interest, what is reasonable must be accertained judicially, but this is because the Legislature of the public has no interest, what is reasonable must be accertained judicially, but this is because the Legislature.

is the power to regulate at all. If that exists, the right to establish the maximum of charge at one of the means of regulation is implied; in fact, common law rule, which requires a charge to be reasonable, is itself a regulation as to price, without which the owner could make his rates at will, and compel the public to yield to his terms or forego their use. The conclusion is that the law is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and that there is no error in the judgment."

error in the judgment."

The once celebrated case of Munn & Scott was a proceeding by information in the Criminal Court of Cook County on behalf of the people against Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott for a violation of the 3d and 4th Sections of an act of the General Assembly of this State, commonly known as the Warehouse law, by refusing to take out a license, etc. The information was filed by the State's Attorney at the July term, 1872. The case having then been tried by the Court alone, defendant's were found guilty. The case went to the Supreme Court of the State, and in February, 1874, an opinion was given by Chief Justice Breese affirming the decision of the lower court, and at the same time passing upon the constitutionality of the law, which had been brought in question. The decision affirmed the law and asserted that no right or property of defendants had been injured by its existence. After a rehearing had been denied the case went to the Federal Court, and the decision above given has just been reached. It affirms the decision of the State Court as will be seen on reading. A considerable number of other cases of the same character were deferred by State's Attorney Reed to await the Supreme Court.

The announcement that the Supreme Court.

Attorney Reed to await the decision in this case.

The announcement that the Supreme Court had given a decision in this case was received with mixed feeling by the warehousemen. The result was not gratifying to the firms doing a large grain-storage business in this city, although they were relieved to know that some sort of decision had been reached. Mr. Wheeler, of the firm of Munger, Wheeler & Co., said that, as to the law itself, he did not think it a fair one, as it discriminated between elevator owners in Chicago and other cities. If the law had been made applicable to all towns in the State he would have no fault to find with it, although he still held that the Legislature had no right to fix the price of storage in private warehouses. The same opinion was expressed by George M. How & Co., Flint, Thompson & Co., Armour, Dole & Co., although all agreed that they would, of course, have to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. This will compel them to take out licenses, and will prevent them from charging more than a certain maximum rate for storage.

THE RAILROADS.

THE NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS & General Control Contro CHICAGO.

A number of gentlemen who own or hold consolidated mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi

of the United States Court to-day, and is still pending. The argument for the complainants in behalf of the removal of Receivers Torronce and King was opened by Judge B. W. Hanna, of Terre Haute. Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, followed for the respondents. Maj. Hendricks replied for the complainants. H. Crawford, Esq., of Chicago, answered for the respondents, and was followed on the same side by Gen. Ben Harrison. George C. Campbell, Chicago, will close the case for the complainants, but it is not expected that a decision will be reached for a day or two. The court-room has been crowded and much attention paid to the arguments, which have been of the most able character.

SALE OF A ROAD.

St. Louis, March I.—The Lexington & St. Louis Railroad was sold here at auction to-day to satisfy a deed of trust, being a first mortgage on the road for \$900,000. The road was knocked down to Joseph Seligman, of New York, Trustee for the bondholders, for \$154,000. The indebtedness of the road, outside the above-named bonds, in second mortgage, is \$800,000, and the floating debt, \$200,000. The road was formerly leased by the Missouri Pacific Company, and operated as a f-eder of that road. The road will probably be run in the same connection hereafter.

MICHIGAN. MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 1.—At a meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association of Michigan, held here to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. C. Wentworth, of Chicago; Vice-President, J. B. Milligan, of Detroit; Secretary, J. P. Nourse, of East Saginaw.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James L. Randolph, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was in the city yesterday attending to a case in court in which his road is interested.

TOLEDO & WABASH.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Springeriald, Ill., March 1.—Edward J. Harding, a resident of London, Eng., and largely representing foreign bondholders, to-day filed a petition in the United States Court for the appointment of a Receiver for the Toledo, Wabash

& Western Railroad. W. C. Guiller York, represents the complainants. yet set for a hearing. Similar proceed been instituted against the road in Indi

IDAHO PETE.

How Two Old Trappers and Indian-Fighters
Talked Each Other to Death.
Sait Late Herald.

When Idaho Pete made his appearance in camp the other day, there was quite an excitement among the "sports." Pete was a talkist. It was said of him that he had depopulated a few camps in Nevada, and started the first graveyard in Treasure Hill. Having talked unceasingly night and day for two weeks in Owens, Valley, the boys put a leather muzzle on him. A committee was appointed to see him from the country, and he was unmuzzled and turned loose on the borders of Arizona. How he managed to find us out is a mystery, but here he was,

A committee was appointed to see him from the country, and he was annuzzled and turned loose on the borders of Arizona. How he managed to find us out is a mystery, but here he was, and made himself heard, too. Bingham could always boast of a few talkers; and perhaps on state occasions we could raise one good one. Men of a speculative turn who had heard of Pete, thought this a good chance to try his powers or kill him, and they went to the Upper Camp for the Highland Chief, better known as the Scatterer.

They were introduced in the Griffin House parlor, and eyed each other for a while.

"Nearly thirty years now, boys, since I first struck the Coast, and I'll be tetotally broomhandled if this isn't the dogonest Territory out of heil." This was Pete's first put, and Scatterer felt it his duty to remark that "Thar warn't a pile of bones on top of ground that rattled over more square acres of unsurveyed land than yours truly. Jist sich lookin' individuals like my humble self made toe-paths for sich eowindes as yours to find yer way to this country, an' I'll be painted with sorghum an' stood up again a stump for fly-bait in July, if I'll sit still an' hear a leithanded miner criticise these valleys of the mountains. I'm a straight out an' outer, I am. Ken strike in a hole either hand aforeside, winder or upper, with any slab-sided, prickly-pear-eating galoot that ever stradied the backbone of the Rockies, an' as good a judge of a country as ever chawed tobaccor, an' I'll take Utah in mine every time, stranger." Here Scatterer stopped to spit, and before the tobaccojuice had got into position on the floor, Pete had settled down to his work like a professional, and by the time poor Scatterer realized that he had met his match, Pete had rattled off twenty-five years of his experience on the Western slope: Continued Pete:

"I'd do not boast much. I've got over the time when the sight of a piece of quartz or a nuggey made my heels itch. I've traveled too much to be taken by surprise. I have years ago settled down to an u

Laura Emilie Zucker siled her bill yesterday charging her husband with drunkenness and constant crueity. She was married to him in December, 1875, and a week ago he left her, carrying of haif of her own separate personal property. He is in the habit of getting drunk and abusing her, and has repeatedly threatened to shoot, poison, or otherwise murder her. In consequence of this crueity she prays for a divorce.

Anna Wallace also filed a bill against her husband, Samuel S. Wallace, asking for a divorce on account of his desertion.

In the case of Henry Lewis et al. vs. Durham F. Keeney et al., Judge Moore yesterday appointed william D. Gibson Receiver under a bond for \$2,000.

In the case of John D. Hanachildt vs. Charles Wetzler, Judge Moore appointed Louis Gehrks Receiver under bond for \$3,000.

land eight feet wide which has been added to the east ond of the lot by the vacation of part of the alley.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

William J. and Thomas S. Johnson, contractors, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their secured debts amount to \$23, 725, the securities being valued at \$31,500. The unsecured limities is unknown, a claim for \$1,500 against Hasset & Wolff and some accounta, mostly worthless, the face value of which is \$730. Thomas S. Johnson has no debts nor any assets beyond exampling except a claim for \$150 against Omar Newman. The petition was referred to Register Hibbart. Redmond Frindrille was adjudicated bankrup by default, and a warrant issued returnable March 31.

Adolph Kleinert was adjudicated bankrup, and a warrant issued returnable March 31.

In the case of Salomon Salomon, an order was made for the sale of the bankrup's assets for \$450.

The objections to the discharge of Thomas You let were dismissed and his case referred to the Register for final report.

A similar order was made in the case of Atkins & Burgess.

SUPERIOR COURT IN SRIEF.

N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank of Chicago, began a suit for \$1,000 against James S. Fletcher.

Ole G. Oleson brought suit for \$2,500 against Marths Erickson.

Marths M. Kempster commenced an action in fre-pasa yesterday against Victor F. Lawson, Mellville Stone, and John Bartsolmy Joseph, Anna, Josephina, and Margaretha Krimer, George and Catharine Keller, Anna and John Hickey, and William Portuns to forecless a metage, George and Catharine Keller, Anna and John Hickey, and William Portuns to forecless a metage, John H. Tedens and John Thormalism sand Homer Anderson, Joseph Munch, and Norman Powell for \$1,000.

Jupas Bloomary-Bankrufcy calenda

In the place of boys, pretty little misses are employed as paces in the Kansas Legislature. There is only one drawback to the new system. When one of the little ladies gets bomesick she cries, and when she cries the members have to huddle around and comfort her, and wipe away the tears, and bestow fatherly kisses, and thereby lose much valuable time.

by lose much valuable time.

A meck-eyed married man offered as a test at a spiritual seance that the medium name the articles in his wife's upper bureau drawer. The medium said the spirits would repeat the contents of Webster's Dictionary, or any other light task, but that life was too short to attempt the task proposed, and the rash proposer was hustled out of the hall.—Boston Bulletis.

Never quarrel with your wife. Here is a case full of warning: In 1859, at Hicksville, L. I., a barn was incondarily burned; and now, after sixteen years, a wife has a quarrel with her husband, and revenges herself by revealing what she avers to be a truth, that her liege lord (but probably not master) set the barn on fire. A married man never knows when he is safe. married man never knows when he is safe.

A Wisconsin man who had been induced by Western papers to go to Florida and start an orange-factory, passed through Atlanta on his way home yesterday. His breeches were harnessed to him by one suspender, and he stood up to a free-lunch counter with the air of a man who knew his rights and dared maintain them.

—Atlanta Constitution.

who knew his rights and dared maintain them.—Allanta Constitution.

There is something refreshing in the absolute astonishment that visitors to a printing office sometimes display at the commonest things. "What is that black-looking thing standing up in that corner?" is sometimes asked by an unsophisticated observer; and the nearest typo answers, "That is the printing-office towel. We always stand it up in the corner." A tramp was arrested in New Jersey last week, taken before a magistrate, and sentenced for three months. The Justice, in explaining the sentence, remarked that, while there was no evidence that the prisoner had been gultry or any crime, he thought it prudent to commit him, as he had the wild, haggard look of a man about to start a newspaper. Breeking Areast.

Old Fuller, the eloquent preacher, says: "If thou wouldst please the ladies, endesvor to make them pleased with themselves." Fou can help to do this by recommending them to use that superb toilet article, R. T. Rabbitt's Toilet Soap. Nothing can equal its excellencies, for the purest oils are artistically and scientifically ireated, so that a delicate fragrance is the result, without the use of artificial scenting.

THE COURTS.

Illiam Arlington Practically Banish

from Chicago.

in their possession made by 21, 1864, on the payment of without interest since the it it to the Lafins. The latter

in this city or county. Aftion to another reason in addition to existing, why William Arlingto bly make his home in this city as ADMISSION OF ATTORNITY TO COUNTS.

The practice in the Federal chas been that altorneys of other practice in the United States Co they had been admitted to the Sand that it was not sufficient that the Federal Court of another did this State, or in the United State to entitle them to practice here. partially remedied by Judge Drun

The following is the

THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

Inball, Assignee of the Matual

Company, makes the following

THE CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the above Company reports as follows:

CHOUT COURT-JUDGE ROOKS-Thinois Store Con-pany vs. F. Gelermann; verdict, 200.28, and for new trial. JUDGE BOOKS-Pred Zapel et al. vs. Babert S. 1968, 2211.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chin

CRICAGO, III., Jan. 10, 1977.—To the stockholders the Baltimore a Ohio & Ghicago Haffrond Compar Foundation story in section of the stockholders of a read that the story of the shore named corporation, a special meeting of stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago

Judgments and New Sults-Insurance Com-Reports-in Bankruptey. A Large Crowd in A Opening by Mr. the Examination of the

The interest in the trial of eas, upon the charge of killing seems not to abate, the attendam Court yesterday, the fourth day, usual. All the benches were opeople were permitted to stathough a large number were experfect order, however, preva about 100 ladies present, and seated beside her husband as being the friends were moved to the couring the day. of her friends were moved to be during the day.

Upon the opening of the couri MR. SWETT
continued his opening for the that Sullivan and his wife and Hanford's house for a perfectly it secure a retraction of false cha Bullivan. He admitted that Su

SULLIVA

the Trial.

Proceedings of the Fo

Sullivan. He admitted that Su ford, but it would be shown that Mrs. Sullivan and struck her, as ward the accused, who was held and that the shot was then fred ame right to protect his wife a himself. As to having a rev-power that Sullivan was in the proven that Sullivan was in the himself. As to having a revproven that Sullivan was in the
one, and did not arm himself of
abooting Hanford. He argue
though the assatiant in
was powerless to continue
that Hanford renewed the assathat Hanford renewed the assathat Hanford renewed the assathat Hanford renewed the assathat Hanford, by attacking Mimisself beyond the pale of
sullivan was warranted in actisidering her ill condition, and in
would do if he haw a burgiar in
tracked by garroters. The lastracked by garroters. The lastracked by garroters. The lasision of the Supreme Court, wbe to justify self-defense. All
was good faith. Sullivan had
and where there were doubts of
the greatest weight. the greatest weight.

JAMES GOOGI
was then called by the defense,
communication read in the Coun
Mrs. Sullivan and charging ha
"head devil" of the corrupti
Education, was handed to him,
If he knew in whose handwrith
plied, "Francis Hanford's."
Mr. Swett offered the documen

if he know in whose name when blied. "Francis Hanford's." Mr. Swett offered the docume Mr. Van Arman objected bees missible. The rules of eviden common law, and could not be action. According to those rule missible in the nature of a preciber for the purpose of caussif or mitigation of the offense, exoccurred at the time of the hoconnected with it as to be a part and was so recent as that time he the provocation of the passions. The Court thought it was a viton that the document was a not shut his eyes, of course, to oped on the former trial. From publication of the anonymens as ime of the ats down to the he

The Court—If a man should m The Court—If a man should malleloos and unfounded attac acter of a person, and it is abs without foundation, does not ence of malice?

Mr. Van Arman—Not at all, a The Court—The law books he Mr. Van Arman—Not that ki, prumpts personal acts of violen The Court—That is a questien Mr. Van Arman—The law threatens violence it can be proposition of this document.

The Court—It is a common the party entertained ill—will towar There is no difference in the ption here is whether the dechave made an attack.

Mr. Van Arman—We are with jury. I objected to the object of success because I know the pury. I objected to the object of success because I know the pury. I objected to the object of success because I know the pury. I objected to the object of success because I know the pury. hope of success because I am had already ruled. Then a brief wordy fight occ connsel and the Court, Mr. Swett saying that the pr him of Mrs. Gummidge, alway Mr. Van Arman replied that

Mr. Van Arman replied that solent.

The Court joined in, and said remarks to him were of that the Mr. Van Arman denied it; been insolent, it was for the Co resent it. He was prepared ment if he had offended his its nothing offensive.

Mr. Storra asserted that Mr. Hanford corrupt cabal, "and that the were true.

Mr. Mills said the article false. What counsel had said Mr. Weber remarked that hink Hanford or any other harges of the kind unless herested upon the ruling of the trial.

charges of the railing of the trial.

The Court said all knew the complicated science. It was ted the jury on the former trial was presumed to be false, and malice followed it. On subsemembered that the pressure of the query was, Did it question came up collaterally was, What was the state Hanford towards the defendency of it will and the gen might be reached by circumsthat as well as in another cas at though the proof of a microumstantial evidence,—it to a particular individual. It has been considered to the proved that that individual the party slain,—apon whom mitted. The same principithe question was whether did in fact commit, violence it might be proved by circum rect evidence.

Mr. Swett said if the presentate that the article was fadation, he would not go into Mr. Mills would make no p. The Court—So far as the marticle are concerned, course be false.

The examination was then it was the marticle are concerned, course be false.

On the cross-examination.

livan had no corrupt connect Education.

On the cross-examination Sulivan had written at least he knew of about the memb Doty had been elected Assist Schools. He knew Sulivan peace and quietness was good deceased, who never applied on account of ill-health that THOMAS BE was the next witness. He read in the Council Chamber reputation was good.

The Court then took a rect Upon reassembling.

W. J. ENG.

The Court then took a rece Upon reassembling.

W. J. 2000 testfied that he was a me Education; knew Mrs. Suill tions with any of the me There was no ring in the Boo He was present in the Count communication was read. Heard him converse with others with Aid. Van Gadel. The prosecution tried to beluded, but the Court permit Witness then told about Oadel the name of the authoresent, remarked that van article amounted to nothin that it was infamous. Aid. H was. that it was infamous. Ald. it was.

Mr. Van Arman—I supposit this?

The Court—It is admitted went to Hanford's house the Sullivan's state of feeling.

Witness said that Sullivan article, telling Van Osdel it mouncing him for allowing in the Council. Van Osdel it mouncing him for allowing in the Council. Van Osdel it mouncing him for allowing in the Council. Van Osdel it mouncing him for formation of the Council. Van Osdel it was stopped.

The Court said it could not taxtimony was not admitted in of other people was. Witness proceeded: He ing between half-past 6 as for twan's character was excelled in the council of the council o

nred a decree to be incrender the notes in and Leon Nov. a city again.

.8 5.700

ker filed her bill yesterday i with drunkenness and consa married to him in Decema ago he left her, carrying off ate personal property. He is drunk and abusing her, and atmed to shoot, poison, or er. In consequence of this

mss S. Johnson, contractors, ition in bankruptcy. Their to \$23, 725, the securities to \$23, 825, the securities to \$23, 825, the securities to the securities to the securities of t

t suit for \$2,500 against

onmenced an action in ainst Victor F. Lawson, wille Stone, and James B. and John Bartholmy, John Bartholm, John Block 19 08. fly began a suit for \$5,000 CALL bruptey calendar, beginning y Gray. No case on trial. 28, and 230 to 230 inclusive. on trial. II. No. 51.171, City vs. Do-

d et al. vs. Bobert S. Elds

BY MEETINGS. re & Ohio & Chicago

T.—To the stockbolders of the special participation of the Board of Directors of the State of th

SULLIVAN.

Proceedings of the Fourth Day of the Trial.

A Large Crowd in Attendance-Opening by Mr. Swett.

the Examination of the Witnesses for the Defense Begun.

The interest in the trial of Alexander Sulli-can, upon the charge of killing Francis Hanford, mems not to abate, the attendance at the Criminal Court yesterday, the fourth day, being as large as mual. All the benches were occupied, and a few people were permitted to stand in the sisles, though a large number were excluded. The most perfect order, however, prevailed. There were about 100 ladies present, and Mrs. Sullivan was ested beside her husband as before. She and one of her friends were moved to tears once or twice aring the day. during the day.

Upon the opening of the court,

Upon the opening of the court.

MR. SWETT

continued his opening for the defense, claiming that Sullivan and his wife and brother went to Hanford's house for a perfectly lawful purpose,—to secure a retraction of false charges against Mrs. Sullivan. He admitted that Sullivan struck Hanford, but it would be shown that Hanford attacked Mrs. Sullivan and struck her, and then rushed toward the accused, who was held tight by McMullen, and that the shot was then fired. A man had the ame right to protect his wife as he had to protect himself. As to having a revolver, it would be proven that Sullivan was in the habit of carrying one, and did not arm himself for the purpose of shooting Hunford. He argued that Sullivan, though the assailant in the first place, was powerless to continue the attack, and that Hanford renewed the assault, thus becoming the agressor, and the accused, fearing at least great bodily harm, was justified in protecting himself. Hanford, by attacking Mrs. Sullivan, placed himself beyond the pale of civilization, and sullivan was warranted in acting promptly, considering her ill condition, and in doing what a man would do if he saw a burglar in his house, or was attacked by garroters. The law did not require see to wait until the attacking party explained his purpose. Actual and positive danger, under a decision of the Supreme Court, was not indispensable to justify self-defense. All the law required was good faith. Sullivan had a good character, and where there were doubts of guilt that fact had the greatest weight.

was good faith. Sullivan had a good character, and where there were doubts of guilt that fact had the greatest weight.

IAMES GOGIN

was then called by the defense, and the anonymous communication road in the Council, reflecting upon Mrs. Sullivan and charging her with being the "head devil." of the corruption in the Board of Education, was handed to him, and he was asked if he knew in whose handwriting it was. He replied. "Francis hanford's."

Mr. Swett offered the document in evidence.

Mr. Van Arman objected because it was not admissible. The rules of evidence remained as at common law, and could not be changed by judicial action. According to those rules, nothing was admissible in the nature of a previous provocation, either for the purpose of constituting a justification or mitigation of the offense, except something that occurred at the time of the homicide and was so connected with it as to be a part of the res gests, and was so recent as that time had not elapsed after the provocation of the passion excited by it to cool. "The Court thought it was a very plain proposition that the document was admissible. He did not shut his eyes, of course, to what was developed on the former trial. From the time of the publication of the anonymous article down to the time of the homicide, it being the subject of conversation, all that occurred was one entire transaction; and the document was admissible upon this ground, as well as being a part of the res gests; it was evidence showing the state of feeling of the dexamined various authorities since the former trial, and found that it was settled that all antecedent events down to the homicide were a part of the res gests and admissible in evidence.

The witness said he was a member of the Board of Education from August, 1871, to the first part of 1875.

Q.—Do you know anything about the existence have the sead of a Bird.

of 1875.

—Do you know anything about the existence in that Board of a Ring, as it is commonly called, for any corrupt purposes of any character whatever, or any connection of Mrs. Sullivan with the Board of Education other than an ordinary and roper connection? Objected to. Mr. Swett wanted to show that Hanford's charges

were untrue.

Mr. Van Arman contended that it could not be

were untru
Mr. Van Arman contended that it could not be
done.

The Court—If a man should make a wanton and
malicious and unfounded attack against the character of a person, and it is shown to be faise and
without foundation, does not that raise an inference of malice?

Mr. Van Arman—Not at all, sir.

The Court—The law books hold a different view.

Mr. Van Arman—Not that kind of malice that
prompts personal acts of violence.

The Court—That is a question for the jury.

Mr. Van Arman—The law holds, if a person
threatens violence it can be proved, but mere expressions of ill-will are not sufficient to justify the
admission of this document.

The Court—It is a common thing to show that a
party entertained ill-will toward the person killed.

There is no difference in the principle. The question here is whether the deceased would likely
have made an attack.

Mr. Van Arman—We are willing to leave that to
the jury. I objected to the question without any
hope of success because I knew what your Honor
had already ruled.

Then a brief wordy fight occurred between the

Then a brief wordy fight occurred between the counsel and the Court,
Mr. Swett saying that the prosecution reminded him of Mrs. Gummidge, always finding fault.
Mr. Van Arman replied that the remark was in-

Mr. Van Arman replied that the remain was solent.

The Court joined in, and said that Van Arman's remarks to him were of that character.

Mr. Van Arman denied it; besides, if he had been insolent, it was for the Court and not coursel to resent it. He was prepared to receive punishment if he had offended his Honor, but he had said nothing offensive.

Mr. Storrs asserted that Mr. Weber in his opening had said that Mr. Hanford had "hunted up a corrupt cabal," and that the charges in the article were true.

nothing offensive.

Mr. Storra asserted that Mr. Weber in his opening had said that Mr. Hanford had "hunted up a corrupt cabal," and that the charges in the article were true.

Mr. Mills said the article was presumed to be false. What counsel had said was immaterial.

Mr. Weber remarked that he said that he didn't think Hanford or any other man would make charges of the kind unless he had proof. He had rested upon the ruling of the Court in the former trial.

The Court said all knew that the law was a very complicated science. It was true that he instructed the jury on the former trial that libelous matter was presumed to be false, and that an inference of malice followed it. On subsequent reflection he remembered that the presumption arose in a suit between parties to recover damages for libel, and the query was, Did it arise when the question came up collaterally? Here the question was, What was the state of feeling of Mr. Hanford towards the defendant's wife! Was it one of ill-will? and the general point or result might be reached by circumstantial evidence as to that as well as in another case. It stood precisely as though the proof of a murder depended upon circumstantial evidence,—circumstances pointing to a particular individual. It was always admissible to prove that that individual had ill-will toward the party slain,—npon whom the crime was committed. The same principle applied here, when the question was, whether Hanford intended, or did in fact committ, violence upon Mrs. Sullivan. It might be proved by circumstantial as well as direct evidence.

Mr. Swett said if the prosecution was willing to state that the article was faise and without foundation, he would make no promises.

The Court—So far as the material charges in the article are concerned, commel may prove them to be faise.

The examination was then resumed. Mrs. Sullivan had written at least one newspaper article he knew of about the members of the Board. Mr. Doty had been elected Assistant Superintendent of Schools. He knew Sullivan and hi

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.
Upon reassembling,
W. J. ENGLISH
testified that he was a member of the Board of
Education; knew Mrs. Sullivan; she had no relations with any of the members or committees.
There was no ring in the Board to his knowledge.
He was present in the Council when the anonymous communication was read. Saw Sullivan there.
Heard him converse with several people, among others with Aid. Van Osdel.
The prosecution tried to have what was said extinated, but the Court permitted it to be stated.
Witness then told about his demanding of Van Osdel the name of the author. Sullivan, who was present, remarked that Van Osdel had told him the article amounted to nothing. Witness told him that it was infamous. Ald. Thompson also said it.

widow; did not know her. Couldn't tell the color of Mrs. Sullivan's discolored check. The spot was different from the rest of the check. Colvin appointed him a member of the Eoard. He had hunted up one witness for the defense, —had done something to help Sullivan. He had not circulated an infamous story about Hanford.

something to help Sullivan. He had not circulated an infamous story about Hanford.

JOHN A. MOODY,
who is employed in the City Clerk's office, testified that the communication was read in the Council my City-Clerk Butz. It came from Ald. Van Osdel.

PERRY H. SMITH.

a member of the Board of Education, never heard of Mrs. Sullivan previous to the homicide. She had no connection with the Board that he knew of, or attempted to influence its legislation.

Philip A. Hoyne testified that the Bible was excluded from the schools in 1875. Mrs. Sullivan had nothing to do with the Board.

A dozen other members and ex-members of the Board were examined, and swore that Mrs. Sullivan never took my part in the affairs of the Board and had nothing to do with the retention or excusion of the Bible, so far as they knew.

W. K. Sullivan and

W. K. Sullivan and
JOHN C. RICHERRG
testified also to Sullivan's good character.
Mr. Van Arman asked the latter if he knew Mrs.
Sullivan to be a Catholic.
An objection was sustained.
Then came the question, "Had you snything to
do with the exclusion of the Bible from the
schools?"

odo with the exclusion of the Bible from the schools?"

Mr. Storrs objected.

Mr. Van Arman proposed to show the motive.

The Court said it was highly improper to introduce any such issues into a criminal prosocution.

Witness said he mad corresponded with Mrs. Sulivan, and she had called at his office, but that was before the Bible was excluded.

Redirect: She called on me with reference to the reduction in the salaries of teachers, saying that the cutting-down of those who were receiving the smallest salaries brought them to a level with servant-girls.

Louis Wahl gave Sullivan a good character.

Mrs. AND MR. JONES.

Mrs. Fernando Jones testified that she called on Mrs. Sallivan on the Friday after the homicide, and saw a bruise on her left cheek,—a discolored or unnatural appearance. Her attention was not called tot!

Mrs. Sullivan on the Friday after the homicide, and saw a bruise on her left cheek,—a discolored or unnatural appearance. Her attention was not called to it.

Fernando Jones also saw the discoloration. "It was dark, reddish-brown, with a blue-black appearance,—looked as if the spot had been black and blue, and was getting well." He spoke to her about it. That was on the Wednesday after the homicide.

Minerva Green saw the bruise the night of the killing. She noticed it for a week.
On cross-examination she said she couldn't tell if she noticed the bruise after that week.
Cumulative testimony was offered as to this point.

**FLORENCE SULLIVAN,*
a brother of the defendant, was then called, and testified about Sullivan coming home, and his ordering a carriage to go down to the newspaper offices to have suppressed the article which had been read in the Council. The defendant got into the carriage at Oak and State streets, asying Hanford lived at No. 267 Oak street, near by Mrs. Sullivan and witness only were going to the newspaper offices. Sullivan started to see Hanford, and to meet them down town. They concluded to go to his house together.

An effort was made to exclude the intention of Sullivan in going to see Hanford, but the Court let it in.

Witness said the object was to get a retraction.

An effort was made to exclude the intention of Sullivan in going to see Hanford, but the Court let it in.

Witness said the object was to get a retraction, to be used to secure the suppression of the article. They all went to Hanford's house. He then related whnt occurred on the sidewalk. Sullivan read the part of the article he had, and told Hanford that Van Osdel said he was the author. He wanted him to retract or give him the proofs. Hanford said he would prove it at the proper time. Sullivan said then was the time. Hanford refused to give a retraction. Sullivan called him a dog. The two began scuffling, and Hanford singped or was knocked down, and Sullivan fell on top. A man (McMullen) pulled his brother off and held him. Mrs. Sullivan jumped out of the carriage, and said: "For God's sake, Alec, don't hart him." Mr. Hanford in the meantime had gotten up, and witness saw him strike Mrs. Sullivan in the face with his fist. She exclaimed, "Why, the scoundrel is striking me." Hanford then rushed towards Sullivan with nis hands up, and almost immediately a shot was fired. Mrs. Sullivan took no part in the affair. Hanford's manner was insolent while taiking to Sullivan.

On cross-examination witness stated that his brother was in the habit of carrying a pistol. He withstood a most thorough questioning without finching or contradicting himself. He saw no indication of Hanford staggering or any blood on his face. He struck winess on the shoulder with his fiat as he passed him, going toward his brother. That blow seemed to be intended for Mrs. Sullivan. Witness testified to that fact before the Coroner's jury, but not at the previous trial, because he had forgotten it. Some one (Punham) had had hold of Hanford before he struck Mrs. Sullivan. He wrenched away from him, or the man let go his hold. Mrs. Hauford was on the sidewalk after the shot was fired. She didn't take hold of him that he recollected. She didn't take hold of him that he recollected. She didn't take hold of him that he recollected. She didn't take ho

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE EARTH'S SONG. How cold the naked earth must be! The little snow-dakes sing; Then down they fly so feathery, To make a covering.

How lone and bleak the snow-girt earth? The jealous sunbeams say; So they come down with gladsome mirth, And melt the snow away.

How hot and parched the flowers must be! The anxious rain-drops think; So they descend so showery— O how the blossoms drink!

All lend their aid to me; Though each the other seeks to spurn, It ends in ministry.

So often, in the life of men, Their works, though born of strife, By Him who has the deeper ken

HOW GUILLOTINING FEELS. It has been reserved for M. Mondate, an Italian gentleman, to let the world know, through La Defense, what it feels like to be guillotined. He was in 1878 condemned to death for a crime of which he was innocent, and it was not the fault of Italian justice that he escaped. The blade of the guillotine fell, but the wood in the fault of Italian justice that he escaped. The blade of the guillotine fell, but the wood in the groves of which it ran had swollen slightly, and the knife stopped barely two centimetres from his neck. While they were repairing this defect a reprieve arrived,—the true murderer had been found and had confessed his crime. "It was at 8 a.m., Aug. 17, 1873," says M. Mondate, "that my confessor, l'Abbe Fernia, entered my cell to announce to me that I must die. When at the touch of his hand upon my shoulder I awakened, I comprehended at once the nature of his errand, and despite my own confidence it seems that I turned horribly pale. I would have spoken, but my mouth contracted and no saliva moistened it. A mortal chill suddenly invaded the lower part of my body. By a supreme effort I succeeded in gasping. 'It is not true!' The priest answered I know not what. I heard only a confused buzzing. Then a sudden thrill of pride shot through me. For some minutes I felt no fear; I stood erect; I said to myself that if I must die I should show them that an innocent man died with courage. I spoke with great rapidity; I was horrioly afraid to be silent or to be interrupted; I thanked the Governor of the prison, and asked for something to eat. They brought me a cup of chocolate, but I refused it. Again I had become fully possessed with the horrors of my situation. I had visions of what the scaffold would be like, and mechanically asked the attendants, 'Does it hurt much?' Not a bit,' answered somebody, and I saw before me a new person in a gown of black woolen,—the executioner. I would have risen, defended myself, asserted my innocence, but I fainted, and when I returned to consciousness I was pinioned in the cart which was entering the death-place. I cast a shuddering look at the horrible machine. I had no more connected and coherent thought, and the uprights between which the knife runs seemed as high as the masts of a ship. I was lifted up to the platform; I had but one fixed idea—that of resistance. But how could I resist! I groves of which it ran had swollen slightly, and

GAMBLER DEVOL'S ESCAPE.

GAMBLER DEVOL'S ESCAPE.

Journal.

Detained at this place, I made the acquaintance of George H. Devol, the gambler. He is a gentlemanly-looking person of 47, dark sandy hair, light sandy whiskers, beginning to show the silver, a quick, piercing gray eye, ruddy complexion, is of good address, and a sweet talker. He was born in Ohio, but for thirty years has been a gambler. While operating on the Shortline Road, near Lagrange, he won about \$1,800 and five gold watches, and ended the game just as the train was leaving Lagrange on its way to Cincinnati. The victims squealed terribly, and proposed to have their treasure or blood. They marshaled their forces and drew their revolvers. Devol skipped into the rear coach, locking the door as he went. He then went to the rear platform, and, although the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, selected a clear spot and jumped. He rolled over at a lively rate, but picked him-

across the country and struck the railroad at Lexington Junction, and went back to Louisville.

"The closest place I was ever in in my life," said Devol, "was in '50. I was coming up the river from New Orleans in the steamer Fairchild, and had won a great deal of money. The boat landed at Napoleon, and about twenty-five of those killers there, who in those days did not think any more of killing a man than they did a rat, got aboard. I opened out and won a good deal of money and four orfive watches. Everything went along smoothly enough until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they began to get drunk. One of them said: 'Where is that damned gambler; I am going to kill him.' 'Pm with you,' said another. 'I too,' said another. And the whole party rushed to their state-rooms and got their pistols. I slipped up and got between the pilot-house and the root. They searched the boat from stem to stern, but did not think of lo king under the pilot-house. I whispered to the pilot that when he came to a bluff bank to throw her stern in and give me the word, and I would run and jump off. At about 6 o'clock he gave me the word, and I ran and jumped. I was weighted down with the watches and gold I had won, and the distance was more than I thought, and I missed the benk and stuck tight, waist deep, in soft mud at the water's edge. The killers saw me, and as the boat swung out they opened fire. I I could not move, and the bullets whistled past my ear and spattered mud and water all over my face. I had given the pilot \$100 in gold, and he threw the boat out, so that I was out of sight very quick."

WANTED TO BE INTERVIEWED. This morning a young lad with a parcel of school-books under his arm came into the Chronicle office and stood for some minutes leaning against the door. He was presently interrogated as to his wants, mission, etc.
"Are you the feiler that does the inter-

"Are you the feller that does the interviewin'?"

The reporter acknowledged that branch of hiscalling, and the boy proceeded:

"Would you interview a feller what got licked?"

"Certainly."

"Ye see, I go to the Second Ward school, and this morning I got licked like thunder—for nuthin'—will ye plt that in?"

"Go on, my little man. Throwing spit-balls at a girl, I suppose?"

"Ye see, I had a book open——"

"A Beadle's Dime?"

"No, a reader; but it wasn't time to have readers open. It was spellin'-book time, ye see, and the first thing I knowd somethin' took me longside the ear, sorter in this way. [Here the boy bumped his head against the door.] The teacher grabs me by the collar, and begins to haul me 'round, and busts me agin the wall. Then he licks me."

"High-handed outrage."

Then he licks me."

"High-handed outrage."

"You bet; and if Bill Snooks was here he would show ye how he got licked. We git licked every day for nothin'—jest nothin' at all. The teachers' partiality all the time."

"Can you tell what partiality means?"

"No, but that's what they call it. It's a man that licks one feller right along, and don't lick another feller at all. Now, put that in and send the bill to my dad."

THEATRICAL METHODISTS.

London Correspondence New York Herald. The quiet little town of Darlington, in the north of England, which prides itself upon be ing the home of the first locomotive engine and of the Pease family, who furnished the capital of the Pease family, who furnished the capital for the first railroad, has now blossomed out into something decidedly new for this side of the Channel. Hardly a year ago it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Stockton & Darlington Railway, which was then only a small coal-road, but which has to-day developed into the main trunk line in the Kingdom-namely, the Great Northern. But now it attempts an imitation of the Ober-Ammergau celebration in Upper Bavaria. The Primitive Methodists of the northern part of England have united in giving a successful Scriptural drama at the Mechanics' Institute, in Darlington. The spectacle was entitled "Joseph and His Brethren," and the Scriptural narrative was divided into nine scenes. The performers dressed the characters they represented carefully and judiciously: Pharaoh's throne, Joseph's cost, and the Oriental costumes were portrayed with remarkable fidelity. Between the scenes the chorns sang, as at Ober-Ammergau. The novelty has attracted much attention throughout England. More especially has such been the case because the Methodists are known to be so averse to anything having ways a semblance to dramatic representation. for the first railroad, has now blossomed out

PRESIDENT GRANT. A dispatch from Washington to the New York
Tribune says: "A plan is on foot for providing
a place for President Grant, which promises to
secure him a dignified position and to keep him It has long been desired, when the rest of the national debt came to be refunded, that the syndicate assuming the work should be under syndicate assuming the work should be under American control. It is now proposed that some strong New York bank, say either the Bank of America or the Bank of Commerce, be reorganized as a National Bank, with a capital of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, for the purpose of cooducting the further operations for refunding the national debt, with representatives in the Board of Directors from all the members of the present syndicate, and also from the houses of Brown Brothers, the Barings, and Von Hoffman. The plan proceeds upon the idea that Gen. Grant could be chosen and could be induced to accept the presidency of this bank. This would give him an assured income, with an occupation sufficiently dignified and agreeable, while it would gratify his family feelings by fixing his future residence near that of his sons. Ulysses Grant, Jr., has been in New York for a day or two consulting with bank officers on the subject, and there is a strong disposition among some of the moneyed men with whom the matter originated to carry it through."

ter originated to carry it through.' MATRIMONY AND PRIMA-DONNAS. Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mme. Adelina Patti, Marchioness of Caux, has had in her married life some such experi-ences as have befallen other great singers who accepted as husbands titled or wealthy spend-thrifts. She is about to apply for a judicial thrifts. She is about to apply for a judicial separation from her husband, and it is understood that the reason is that he spends, in gambling and other extravagances or vices, the money she earns by her talents. The first husband of Mile. Garcia, Malibran, was a rich New York merchant, who, failing in business, began to spend her money and she left him, marrying, after his death, De Beriot, the violinist. When Mile. Sontag, who was as great a celebrity as Patti has become, married the Count Rossi, she retired from the stage. But the Count gambled away her fortune, and she was compelled to resume her profession to support herself, herchildren, and even her husband. Mile. Alboni, the best of all contraltos, was married to the Italian Marquis of Pepoli, and he wasted her fortune so fast that she got a judicial separation, and, as he has since died, she married lately a French gentieman. Other cases of primadonnas wedded to wasteful fortune-hunters could be cited, but these of Malibran, Sontag, Alboni, and Patti are the most distinguished, and Patti need not be ashamed of being in the company in which she finds herself.

SAGACITY OF A GANDER. Torosto Globe.

A correspondent informs us that in the village of Drayton a grain-buyer, several weeks ago, saved a gander from two dogs who were acting saved a gander from two dogs who were acting rudely toward him, and ever since he has shown the greatest affection for his protector; in fact, he never leaves him while in the market, and if he enters a store or other place of business, the gander will remain outside the door until his guardian comes out, and will always greet him with kindness, which he shows by making a great noise, flapping his wings, wagging his tail, and following him wherever he goes. He is the observed of all observers, and is certainly a curiosity. He can be seen every day in the village, following his protector from door to door. The perceptive faculties of this gander are remarked by everybody, and particularly by strangers, as he will perceive his protector if the morning as he comes to business several blocks away, and will immediately fly to him with every demonstration of love.

A PLEA FOR THE MOLE. A PLEA FOR THE MOLE.

Lonson Sportsman.

In some parts of Belgium attempts have been made to extirpate the moles from the soil. At one of the most elegant chateaus in that country, surrounded by a park adorned by magnificent lawns, men were employed to catch and kill the moles. After a time they were killed off, and disappeared entirely, in consequence of which the velvety grass of the lawns soon withered. The cause of the mischief was a small white weed which had been kept down by the moles. These little animals, though trouble-some at times, are, as the above incident proved, very useful on an estate. The proprietor of the chateau, after he had made the discovery, was obliged to stock his place with a fresh supply of moles, after which the lawns flourished as formerly. REDFIELD ON LOUISIANA.

there will be no other siternative than to recognize the Nicholis Government or prepare for a reign of the military.

This will by all odus be THE NICKO OF THE NOST PERPLEXISG QUESTION that President Haves will have to face in the inception of his Administration. How he is to get over it in safety I do not see, nor have I meet a man but who shakes his head gravely and expresses sympathy for the new President in the trying ordeal. His friends have urged and are urging Grant to settle the question one way or the other, as it arose under and belongs to his Administration. But he will not. Having only four days to remain, he prefers to let the knotty problem go over to the incoming President. It is not fair, but Hayes' friends are without a remedy. They dread for the question to be thrust upon him as soon as he takes his seat, but there is no help.

President Hayes will be informed very explicitly by the representatives of the Nicholis Government that he must either recognize it or give them a military Governor. Submit to a further continuance of the Kellogg dynasty they will not, no matter what happens. They magine that their substance is being consumed and their children made beggars by the robberies of Radical rule, and they are determined to have no more of it. The matter will be made very plain to the new President, and he will be forced to take an active step in one direction or the other.

I hope he will recognize Nicholis and end the muss. The Packard Government will be utterly worthly an active step in one direction or the other.

I hope he will recognize Nicholis and end the muss. The Packard Government will be utterly worthly an active step in one direction or the other.

I hope he will recognize nicholis and end the muss. The Packard Government will be under spect. What good end is to be accomplished to have one of the turmoil in that State? There are evils and wrongs upon both sides, but it seems to me that the main thing is to restore peace and a respect for law, and it is very plain that the Packard

it follows that an attempt of this sort to split the Democrats might result in splitting the Republicans.

Whether it comes to anything or not, there is a great deal of this kind of talk in the air. The feeling that there should be a change of policy towards the South is general, but the utmost diversity as to what shape the change should take.

The Southern Democrats are in a frame of mind to do something, but there is no agreement what it will be. They are disgusted with the Northern Democrats, and mad at the Republicans, and in pretty good general condition to help along a break-up. All await the arrival of Hayes and the promulgation of a policy.

H. V. R.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Believing that the currency question is, at this time, more vitally important to the business interests and prosperity of the nation than any other, and that through the sophisms of some and the studied silence of others, coupled with the neglect or refusal of public journals to fully and freely discuss it. it is more imperfectly understood than subjects of this magnitude should be by the people, for whose benefit alone all laws are passed; and believing that the law of 1873 demonetizing silver was not only unjust, injurions, and adverse to the interests of the people, but absolutely unconstitutional, and impressed with this conviction, it has been the strong desire of my heart to awaken inquiry on this subject, so that thoughtful minds inquiry on this subject, so that thoughtful mind might be led to investigate, and, by a full and fair discussion of the subject, the truth might be so presented as to secure that legislative action that the interests of the country required. I have said that I believed the law of 1873 was unjust, injurious, adverse to the interests of the people, and unconstitutional. It must be admitted, if my belief is well founded, that the law should never have been passed, and that it should have been repealed when its character was known. In my former articles I have presented some of the considerations that led to these conclusions; allow me at this time to give my reasons a little more methodically than I have heretofore done, and, first, as to its constitutionality. By the Constitution, power is given Congress to borrow money,—to coin money,—to regulate the value thereof, and to regulate the value of foreign coin. Gold and silver alone are recognized by the world as money. The terms used to designate money, such as dollars, pounds, francs, thalers, etc., are merely words to indicate that there are as many grains of gold or aliver in such dollar, pound, franc, etc., as the law of the Government which issued it requires there should be, and when coined it becomes a pledge that the Government has honestly performed its duty in coining it. The power to regulate the value of money is simply and solely the power to say that so many grains of gold and silver, of a specific purity, should constitute a dollar, and the power to regulate the value of foreign coin is only to determine its relative value in gold or silver to the gold or silver dollar of this Government, and these are all the constitutional powers that Congress possesses over the money question. Does the power to regulate the value of foreign coin is only to determine its relative value in gold or silver is not money, or that either is not money? For if one can be demonetized, then both—and if both, then the law requires should constitute a dollar, or parts of a dollar, or number of dollars, as the plece, when coi might be led to investigate, and, by a full and fair discussion of the subject, the truth might be so presented as to secure that legislative action that

"THEM'S MINE." Why the Lunch-Stand Suspended,

Why the Lunch-Stand Suspended.

Eurolu (New.) Sentinet.

Our friend Joe Nelson, who has recently received the appointment of Under Sheriff, is a genial gentleman, and by all odds the best story-teller in the State. In early times in California, Joe was running a popular saloon on Park's bar, and Kettle-Belly Brown, famous in the annals of the Comstook, and the original of Mark Twain's Scotty Briggs, was also, a denizen of that locality. Business was lively, for the placers were rich, and K. B. thought be saw a chance for a speculation, and applied to Joe for a corner in the saloon to establish an ovsterstand, which privilege was granted. K. B. entered into partnership with one Smith, the popular constable at the bar, and the concern started on the high road to prosperity. The outfit consisted of one brass kettle and stove, two dozen soup-plates, knives, forks, etc., and a counter improvised from a plank and two barrels. All the canned oysters were bought up, and, when served up, retailed at \$1 a plate. "There was millions in it," and K. B. iadled out the stews with much satisfaction beaming from his florid countenance, but with a canker eating at his heart, and his partner was the cause of it. Poor Smith, like all great men, had a weakness, and gentle woman was his failing. In the excess of his gallantry he "set up" the oysters whenever their delicate appetites demanded them, and, in settling for them, fell back on his half interest in the concern by remarking: "Them's mine."

The thing was growing very monotonous, and K. B. remonstrated with his partner, who promised to restrict his liberality. One evening, after a good run of custom, Brown was pensively stirring the contents of the kettle and reckoning up the receipts, when a party came in and ranged up to the counter. They were three high-toned sports, four ladies of the Bret Harte type, and Smith. K. B. supposing some of the boys had made a winning, and was treating on the strength of it, deftly arranged eight plates of stews in front of the crowd. It was a with one fell blow demolished the brass kettle, scattering the stew in all directions, and abouting, "That's mine!" Another aweep of the ax, and the soup-plates were a total wreck. "Them's mine!" Once more the ax descended, and the counter was kindling wood. "That's mine!" rung out on the air, and as Smith reached the door the ax, propelled by his partner's vigorous arm, shaved off his left ear, in which lingered the cry of "D—n your heart, that is mine, too!" That is what bursted up the oyster-stand on Park's bar.

What a Girl Swallowed.

A 4-year-old daughter of Mr. Permenus Carson, of Peach Grove, in Colerain Township, about nineteen days ago swallowed a piece of wood 2 inches long, and which had a pin protruding from one end of it. Last Monday the child was attacked with a violent spasm of coughing, and during it the pin and stick were thrown out. The little girl is now recovering rapidly.

A SPECIAL CHANCE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD

The control of the control o DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS
for sale and for rent; lowest prices and carlest terms
in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. 375 WILL BUY A PARLOR ORGAN. ENTIRE 134 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE-75 FIRST-CLASS SEWING MA-chines, embracing all makers, at from \$12 to \$35 each; will close job loss very low; all good as new. Money lounced on machines. 125 Clark-st., Room 2. Money losned on inachines. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

NEW AND LATEST SINGER, \$22; ATTACHment complete and warranted.

NEW AND LATEST SINGER, \$22; WHEELER&
200 Rast Division-st.

NEW AND LATEST SINGER, \$22; WHEELER&
C. COOK'S, 46 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LOCK-STICH HAND
war in machine, will exchange first-class Singer
machine or pay cash. Address X 36, Tribune office. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK PROPERTY ON the cast side of the river, north of Twelth-st, with railroad counsections. Can be leased at a low rate. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 41 and 49 Wabsah-st. TO EXCHANGE.

OB SALE-88,300 CASH WILL BUY 4-ST

OR SALE—A GOOD FRAME DOUBLE HOUSE also one single house just north of Twenty-thire, near Michigan-av., cheap; to be removed in 19. Apply to HENKY L. HLL. 142 Dearborn-st. NOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., WEST OF Robey, a 2-story and basement brick house; price, if taken immediately, 53, 400 cash, almost given away. E. S. HEATON, 56 Washington-St.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—HINSDALE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale, runs, or exchange; prices and terms to sail reproduct, fare only 96, 25 for month; 50 trains a day ighest land of any subars. O. J. STOUGH, 12 earborn et. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

OR SALE-IMPROVED FARM, 300 ACRES IN Rock County, Wis, 4 miles from Janesville, \$25 pere; \$1,500 down. E. W. COLE, Stock-Yards, Room 30

WANTED-CHEAP FOR CASH, A CHOICE 25 OR SO-foot building lot on one of the avenues. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. WANTED-TO BUY FOR PART CASH AND BAL-ance in clear South Side property, a choice resi-dence lot on Rush, Pine, or North Dearborn-sis. TUR-NEB & BOND, 102 Washington-si.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING 80 Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Cen-

Centre-av., near Jackson-st. Inquire at 88 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE IN SOUTH DIVISION, 30 700ms, near Twenty-fourth-st. Apply
to MYBON L. PEARCE, 12E Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 77 ARTESIAN-AV. CHEAP
to a good tenant, one block from Randolph-st.
case. F. D. KELLOGG, Room 18, 154 Lake-st.

TO EENT—NEW BRICE HOUSES (ACCESSIBLE)
115 to 225; immedidate possession: for sale on
monthly payments. JOHN F. KBERHART, 107 Clark.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP—A FEW
houses of those fine blocks built by us on Monroem., Oakley and Warren-avs. Rent free to good parties
until May 1 on taking a lease for one year thereafter.
FOTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN THE Gardner House. The rooms will be rented cheap to too parties. The elevator will be run for the convenience of the occupants. Apply to C. H. GAUBERT, at Sardner House, \$ 10 4 p. m. TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for 88, \$10, \$15, and \$20 per month. Best location in the city, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

I duced prices. Apply at Room 26, 115 East Randolph-st.
TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, SIN1 gle oven suite, in new building corner of Wabashav. and Habbard-court, from \$10 upwards.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO,
two very desirable unfurnished rooms for Right
housekeeping; \$5 to \$20 per month. 71 East Monroe.
TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM.
at 487 Michigan-av. TO RENT-S ROOMS CHEAP: 3 ROOMS CHEAP: 2 rooms cheap; and other rooms, at 158 West Harrison et.

Offices.

TO RENT—THE ROOMS LATELY OCCUPIED BY
National Bank of commerce, in Hawley Building,
suitable for banking, insurance, railroad offices, etc.
Apply to HRNRY L. HILL, 142 Destroom-st. Miscellaneous

TO RENT—A PROTOGRAPHIC PARLOR ON SEC ond floor; the block is 100 feet long; one of the best in the city; sireet-cars pass every three minutes through the day to two different directions, and best accommodations to do a big business. Address F SCHOLL, Sr., 138 Turner-st., Grand Rapids, Mich, TO EENT-FARM IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS OF SE acres: good house and barh, large orchard; will give good chance to right party. D. W. POTTER Room 6 Oti Block.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST CLASS SINGLE or double house, with stable, on North or South Side of City. It must have all the most ments, and be in a good location, not further south than Twenty-second-si, between Michigan and Calumet-avs. Address W A H. 11 and 13 Wabash-av. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE UNFURSTANDARD INCOME. A SMALL HOUSE UNFURSTANDARD INCOME. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OFFICES BY A LAW

WANTED-TO RENT - A COTTAGE, 4 OR 5 rooms, with large yard or double lot. Address Z es, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE AND BASE-on South Water-st. Inquire as SILVERMAN'S Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

A UCTION SALE-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

A North Green-st., Friday March 2, at 2p. m.

MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION OF FURNITURE
Priday, March 2, 43 North Green-st., 2 o'clock
p.m. W. B. STOKEY, Mortgage.

CPLENDED FARLOR AND CHARBER FURNITURE
Ings. seven pieces, only.

Cottage parior suit, seven pieces, only.

Cottage parior suit, seven pieces, only.

Walnut and terry suit with putfings.

Some streen terry parior suit, seven pieces only.

Walnut and terry suit with putfings.

Some streen strey parior suit, seven pieces only.

Bright green silk parior suits, seven pieces.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMBOULD Septiant dising-room girl; reference it required. His south Despitains-sta.

SUITATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMBOULD Septiant dising-room girl; reference it required. His south Despitains-sta.

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SUITATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMBOULD SEPTIAL SUITATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMB

TOR SALE-STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Red Wing, the largest primary wheat market in the world and the best business city in Minnesota; store and location best in the city; stock all dry goods and notions, and invoicing only about \$7,500. Address, for a few days only. A. J. CLARK, Red Wing, Minn. FOR SALE-WHOLE OR HALF-INTEREST IN
a centrally-located grocery house; low rent. Good
reasons for seiling. Address V 34 Tribune office.

reasons for seiling. Address V34 Tribuae office.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered—a four years' established business for \$300
cash, worth more than double; location good. Address R32, Fribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST LIVERY BUSINESS IN CHICAgo. Carriage work for one party averaged \$4,000
per year for five years. Address 88, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND MEAT-MARKET AND FIXTURES

of for sale. Address H 31, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOBSES AND CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES, FROM Nouthern litinois fit for all uses, from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds; warranted sound; one week's trial given; it esset close rocksway, good as new; extension top carriage, 4 phaetons, 3 top buggies, made by Coan & Tenbrock, top side bars, open road wagons; it elegant dector buggy, 6 top delivery wagons, will be sold at sacrifice; all kinds of express wagons, platform spring wagons, farm wagons, or any kind of a wagon you may want; all kinds of harness, new and secqued-hand; horses, buggies, delivery wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 248, 231, 257, and 258 State-8.

NOR SALE—ONE SIX-YEAR OLD BAY MARE, sound and gentie, good for carriage or buggy; also two good work horses; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply after 1 p. m. at 290 Centre-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DONKEY FOR Cash Apply at the Railroad Ctothing House, porthwest corner of Canal and Madison-as.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "anysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the salility to perform what is well known to be illegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country. "Divorces procured secording to law." Law office 50 P. MONTGOMENT, 182 Washington-st., E.com 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Besidence unseastr. Fee after decree [17] years' experience. A. GOODRICH. 128 DEATHORD—In every State and Territory, for incompatibility, of the compatibility of the causes; thirteen years' experience. A. J. DEXTER, 122 Dearborn-st., ficouns s and s. Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Unconstionable references. Fee after decrees. DIVORCES.

N. E. Uncuestionable references. Fee after decrea.

NOTICE—I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAINING
legal divorces, bearing certificate of legal court. I also refer to Cierc of Court and bestless measure Chicago. G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashiand Block, Chicago. MACHINERY. MACHINERY.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—WOODWORK MACHINERY—One Fay scroll-saw, one shaper, one cross-cut and rip-saw table, one Greenlee 24-inch pianer; also one upright engine and boller attached, 4-horse power, all complete and in perfect order, and one 13-inch swing, 4-foot bed iron lathe. E. BOGERS, 177 East Madisonst., Room 9.

WANTED—ONE ENGINE, ABOUT 18x24, WITH boller or bollers and all connections. Terms, prompt cash. Address H. E. MOORE, No. 400 West Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND cake baker wanted with a capital of \$1,000 to take half inserest in a bakery and grocery store doing a business of \$12,000 or \$13,000 a year. Must come well recommended. For further particulars inquire of \$1B-LEY, ENDIGOTT & CO., 48 and 50 South Water-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500, TO TAKE half interest in a business shready established. A good chance for a man who is willing to work. Inquire for HODGMAN & CO., Sands House, between 9 and 13 a. m.

FOR SALE-GAS MACHINE—100 LIGHT CAPAC-ity, and carburetta same capacity, and 100 argand burners, in working order. Reasons for esting, coal gas recently introduced 15to town. Inquire of E. J. HANNA, Kankakee, III. POR SALE-CHEAP—A GOOD SET OF GROCERY
SXIRVES. Call promptly at 789 Madison-st.
POR SALE—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.
205 West Eric-st.

CHAMRERS CYCLOPEDIA, 10 VOLS., LEATHER, C25; Lossing's Field Book of Revolution, 2 vols., 810; Worcester Dictionary (new), 82; Webster's Dictionary, 81, 80; Arnold's writing-fuid, 50 cts. quart; note pager, 81 resm. Cash sold for books. Downstairs, MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID FOR claused works of any kind. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED-MALE BELP. WANTED-DRUG-CLERK; ONE SPRAKI man preferred. Address, with referen Tribune office. Tribuse office.

WANTED — ASSISTANT BOOKKERPER:
dress, giving experience and references, as
expected if satisfactory, with rell same in own by
writing, T is, Tribuse office.

WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE TAILOR TO 6 60 miles into the country. Inquire between 9 as 10 o'clock at 214 and 218 East Madison at. WANTED-TWO GOOD PRESSMEN AND TWO good can-maken for round cans at the Chicago Meat Preserving Works, corner Michigan and La Salla WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO LACQUE moldings. Apply to JOHN MOORE &

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH country town, to take an exclusive, permanent, and profitable local agency for a new article. Farticulars free. W. LOVEKIN. Box 2481, 8t Louis, go. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED AND ENER le agent to introduce a short method of keeping for physicians. Address DARF & OL bany, S. Y., F. O. BOX 7. Dany, N. Y., P. O. Box 7.

Wantho-AN UNRIVALED LIST OF NEW SUBscription books, periodicals with chromos, and other code: Agrala wanted, R.S. BEEBE & CO, 70 Adams—WANTED—TOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOTO graph gallery and learn the business: chance to suitable person. Art Gallery. 3 West East chance to suitable person. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

Wanted—A PRW RESPECTABLE CATHOLI

young men as agusts for the Rev. Thomas X

Burke's lectures and sermons and other standard

Catholic works, salary to commence with 5s. Call after

to o clock, Room 3 Kentucky Block, corner Adams and

Clark-sts. Clark etc.

WANTED-ENTERPHISING MEN IN EVI
part of the Union to assist the introduction of the union to assist the introduction of the union of the union to assist the introduction of the union and the union of th

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC SALESHAR FOR retail silk department. None need apply that not understand their business thoroughly. Address 51, Tribune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND WANTED—GERMAN GIRL: MUST BE GOO washer and ironer and plain cook. Wages \$2.5 Refurences required. 425 West Harrison-st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED SHIRT-IRONERS ON new shirts. Price \$1.50 per dozen. WILSON BROS. 67 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-Anew York House Wishing to establish an agency in Chicago, desire the services of a lady of good address, with a few hundred dollars capital. The right party may step into a profitable business at oncs. Call at Boom 18, 115 East Eastdolph. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SITUATION WANTED BY AN HONEST AND Selling young man in a meat market, where he can tearn the business; good references. Address P. 77. Tribune omce.

Miscellaneous.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) to do laboring in a manufactory of any kind understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver will work low. Address X 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE
German girl for general housework in a small
American family. Call at 328 South Parks av.
SITUATION WANTED—AS SCRUB GIRL. INquire for two days at 32 North Clarks. Situation Wanted—By a competent Girt.

Situation Wanted—By a competent Girt to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework is a private samily. Call at 688 Indians-av.

Situation Wanted—By a competent Girt to to second work and sewing, or general housework, in a private family. Please call for three days a 150 Maxwell-at.

130 Marwell-as.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent dining-room girl; reference if required. 318

South Despiaines-st.

Housek cepers.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WIDgood references. Call for three days as so west and
son-st., Boom 17.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

43 ELIZABETH-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can secure a heatly-furnished front alcove room, with the differ young men can also be accommodated; private family.

South Side.

3 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—STONE FRONT FACING the lake; finest location on the South Side; elegantly turnished rooms, with superior board.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano.

81 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS WITH board for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; day boarders taken.

ER ote is.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., third door north of Monros st.—First-class board.

55, \$6, and \$7 per week; transients, \$1.50 per day.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Good rooms \$1 to \$5 per week, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BREAKFAST ONLY AND FURNISHED room by single gentleman in private family: on Address P. 7. Tribune office. Address For, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND HOME COMPORTS, NEAT AND economical, either in the suburts or at a pleasant adjacent town, for an invalid lady; permanent. References exchanged. Address B, F. O. Boz SS.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Extablished 1854 dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL.

A diamonds, gold watches, and on houses on cased ground or collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., ficom 3.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from 31, c00 to 83, con. Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison etc.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNINproved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at carrentrates. ADOLPH LOKE & SROTHER, 120 and 118

LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-pany, 135 South Clark-st. MONET TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Western Stones, 125 South Clark-sis.

MONET TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Western Stones, 125 South Clark-sis, 125 South DO. COO city; money at immediate command.
LOUIS L. PALMES, of Washington-st.

100,000 IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPproved Chicage property and Illinois farms. SHIFELDT & WESTOVKIE, attorneys, 102 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. ALLCASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CASpeta furniture, and miscalianeous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

DR. LITTLE, 16880UTH CLARK ST. CURES CANders and aloers without unifs or causale; tapoworm
expelled in three hours. Office private.

SFERANI GUESSKEPA LEFT ME. AND IP
Seb 601; come back in one menth I want her no
more. MASCANI ATTANIA.

TINNING-ANY PARTY WISHING TO LEARN
I the art of tinning on metals may receive full instruction from a thoroughly practical man. Address
Y 63, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

Inside; saltable reward. Address W Gl. Tribusa.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER DOG. WHITE AND brindles were leather coller, with small brass plate. Plader will be rewarded on leaving alm at 930 Webenser, corner of Twelfth-6.

LOST—FEB. 22. A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING A Losts for \$80, a small cheek, a commutation tieinst to Joilet Crossing, and a little money. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 357 Larrabes-s.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, PEB. 27, ANONYA call but the paid for its return to 357 Larrabes-s.

Lost Dutton. The finder will receive reward by leaving at 672 Wabssh-av.

of ten....

of twentyinterpretation of the control of the con AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
olph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Ennt of the Soldene Troupe. "The Grand

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

OME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. and A. M.—Regular mmunication this (Friday) evening at 184 Twenty one of the control of the control of the control distributed. R. Z. HERRICK, Sec. ORIENTAL LODGE. No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the 3d Degree. Visitors fraternally invited. By ore of the 8. W.

R. NTUCKER, Sec.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

shows a decrease of \$2,070,429 during

nbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 951@941, the value of a gold dollar being 1041@1041, the lowest for nearly fifteen years—viz., June 11,

The Revenue Committee in the House at Springfield has reported favorably Mr.
Invn's bill dispensing with the publication
of delinquent tax lists and substituting
therefor a general notice. This bill is in the of revenue, of economy, and of nstice. The annual saving of expense in his county will be about \$45,000, and the saving in the other 101 counties will proba-bly run the whole up to \$100,000, and peraps more. Now is the time for the impeus and bankrupt organs to interfere, as they did in the whisky cases, and protest st any interference with the right to under the public.

noon at 1 o'clock for Washington, accom-panied by his family and a small party of friends. The President-elect made a brief farewell address at the depot while awaiting the departure of the train, expressive of his mplete sense of the uncertainties and lties he was about to encounter, and of his hope that by works of peace something might be done to-ward the re-establishment throughout the entire nation of a real and hearty attachment to the Constitution and Union. Our dis-patches chronicle the progress of the Presi-dential party toward Washington up to a late hour last night, and tell of the great crowds of people who assembled along the route, and of the safe and pleasant continua-tion of the journey. GOV. HAYES will reach his destination this morning.

Statistical information at once mental and comforting will be found in a letter which we print this morning from a New vention again assemble, and the vote of Wischester which we print the remarkable consin be counted for Hayes and Wheeler consin be counted for Hayes and the joint York correspondent, showing the remarkable progress made by the United States during the past four years in the increase of exports.

While England and the decrease of imports. While En has lost her export trade to an extent that has furnished matter for gloomy consideration by her commercial economists, our own country has gained enormously in this ct, while at the same time duced our patronage of foreign exporters from \$655,000,000 in 1872 to \$426,000,000 in 1876. The figures afford encouragement alike to farmers and manufacturers, and there would seem to be ample reason to an-

Numerous decisions by the United States apreme Court of vast importance to the gricultural and commercial interests of the orthwest are given this morning in our Washington dispatches. The decisions cover several different points touching the power of a State to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, but in each case the same principle of law is maintained by the Supreme Court— viz.: that a State may by its legislation fix the transportation of passengers and freight within its limits. In the warehouse case the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the law to regulate ware-house and elevator charges is affirmed, as are also the decisions of the State and Federal Courts in Wisconsin, relative to the power of the State to regulate and restrict the rates of railroads passing through that State,—in other words, to regulate inter-State commerce. The grain-producing interests have thus gained a great victory over the grain-

The Democrats of the Senate have earned a proud record of statesmanship and patriotism in their uniform refusal to join the House obstructionists in their dishonorable and revolutionary, conspiracy to defeat the completion of the Electoral count. By their action of last evening, in refusing to participate in the shameful scheme of objecting to the votes of Virginia and West Virginia, they put an effective veto upon the latest and most disreputable device of the House minority to protract the wrangle over the remaining States. As soon as it became settled that it would be impossible to prevent the counting of Vermont's vote, the obstructionists at once set about became settled that it would be impossible to prevent the counting of Vermont's vote, the obstructionists at once set about preparing objections to the Virginias, but the Democratic Senators promptly held a caucus and decided not to sign these objections, which, without the signature of at least one Benator, could not be presented in the Joint Convention In a signature of the population is opposed to the Packard, as it was to the Kellodo Government, and opposed. wention. In this way the count was ex-ted, and Wisconsin, the last State on the reached before the Houses separated

he Chicago produce markets were more produced from Messing the Government force. The weakness—we may say the inability—of the State Government to assert any authority, or to defend itself even against violence, has been a constant source of with various success and failure, it has natural sympathies which may always be de-

shade firmer, at 54c for loose shoulders, 75c for short-ribs, and 84c for shortclears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.06. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed 1c higher, at \$1.221 for March and \$1.241 for April. Corn closed to higher, at 40to for March and 44to for May. Oats closed to higher, at 33 to for March and 36 to for May. Rye was firmer, at 60@61c. Barley closed easier, at 47c for March and 45c for April. Hogs were active and firm, averaging 5c higher than Wednesday. Sales were at \$5.40@6.12} for poor to choice grades. Cattle were active and easy, with sales at \$2.50@5.50. Sheep were quiet, at \$3.00@ 5.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.87 in greenbacks at the close.

The infernal cunning of the legal adviser f FISK, GOULD, TWEED, TILDEN, et al., crops out in the production of the bogus Vermont certificate. In addition to its utility in assisting the obstructionists in their desperate struggles for delay, the fraudulent return was intended to open the door for the introduction of Dudler Field's bill to facilitate the big Presidential lawsuft that TILDEN was to have brought in a court of his own choosing in case the bill became a law, and it was intended to compel the Senate to pass the bill as the price of the nt of the House to the completion of the Electoral count. Failing to get the bill up for consideration during the session of the Commission on the South Carolina case, and being debarred by the law from introducing it before the count is finished, FIELD relied upon the Vermont trick to send that State to the Commission and thus enable him to bring up the quo warranto bill. This motive, added to the consideration of delay, helps to account for the furious desperation terrible struggle of yesterday.

After a struggle of nearly twelve hours, which in point of bitterness, malignity, and stubbornness has rarely, if ever, had its equal in the history of the American Congress, the case of Vermont was finally terminated in the House, and a little before 11 o'clock last evening the Senate, having been notified came into the Hall of Representatives, and the Joint Convention reassembled and pro-ceeded with the Electoral count. Both Houses not having concurred in the objections, the vote of Vermont was counted for HAYES and WHEELER, Virginia and West Virginia were recorded for TIL-DEN and HENDRICKS, and the vote of Wisconsin, the last in the list of States, was then opened. The usual objections were at once presented, setting forth the alleged ineli gibility of a Republican Elector by reason of his holding a Federal office, and the Houses separated for the last time. The Senate, without debate, voted to overrule the objection, but the House forthwith took up the filibustering fight where it left off. Among the dilatory and revolutionary propositions submitted was a resolution offered by Mr. MILLS, of Texas, declaring that there having been no election by the people, the House should procee the election of a Presiden of the United States. This resolution will receive only the support of the obstruction ists, and will be voted down. Even if it were adopted, it would avail nothing, for the reason that, now that the vote of Wisconsin has been opened and the Senate has over-ruled the objections, it is in the power of the President of the Senate to declare the result as it has been ascertained by due process of law. It is not probable, however, that the necessity will arise for such a procedure At 12:30 this morning the House refused to take a recess until 10 o'clock this forenoon and at 1 o'clock the two-hours' debate of Wisconsin began, with the understanding that a vote would be reached, the Joint Con-

GRANT AND LOUISIANA President GRANT has within a few days not only refused an application for more troops from Gov. PACKARD, of Louisiana but has announced his purpose to direct Gen. Augur, now in command at New Or-leans, to withdraw his protection from the PACKARD Government, and confine the use of the troops to the prevention of bloodshed. NICHOLLS is the name of the other Governor, who has a Government in operation, and par-tially in possession, at New Orleans, and so far the President has declined to recognize either, directing the troops to protect both from hostile aggressions, and also to pre-

serve the peace.

It is understood at Washington, and u doubtedly by the President, that the withdrawal of the troops from the maintenance of the PACKARD Government involves the immediate downfall of that Government, and the as immediate occupation by the Nicholas Government. When, therefore, President HAYES enters office on Monday, the only de facto Government in Louisiana will be that of Nicholls, and the question submitted to him will be whether he will recognize that Government or proceed by force and arms to go back to the beginning, reinstall PACKARD, expel NICHOLLS, and undertake to run the Government of the State four years more by force. It is impossible to suppose days of his own retirement, take this o any other action that might prove embar

rassing to his successor.

Affairs in Louisiana have been an endl ource of trouble to Gen. GRANT. During his eight years of service the State has be in more or less turmoil. Since 1872 there have been two State Governments in being, and he has been compelled to keep that of KELLOGG in office by the liberal use of troops. posed, not as one political party is opposed to another in the Northern States, but op posed to it on grounds of ineradicable, per sonal, and race prejudices,—an oppo-sition that if left free to act would expel that Government by force. The weakness—we may say the have let these feeble Governments fall. At all events, the President has concluded to withdraw his orders that the military shall preserve the statu quo, and this leaves Government at liberty to assert and enforce its authority as best it cau. It is not likely that Gov. PACKARD can make a forcible defense, and hence the NICHOLLS Government

will become the Government de facto.

No authoritative explanation is made of President Hayes' policy. If, however, he should accept the situation as he finds it, with the Niczoles Government in possession and in operation, he will probably not undertake, at least immediately, to reverse it. He will, by the adoption of this policy, unite in the support of the Administration the whole South. If it will obliterate the color

line in politics, and lead, as is generally anticipated, to the organization in all the Southern States of political parties on new lines of separation other than of color, then that great measure of permanent pacification will be a national ben faction. It is possible that for a time the will be a division in Republican circles at the North, and that the carpet_baggers will en-North, and that the carpet-Daggers will en-deavor to organize an opposition to this policy; but the country generally will rejoice at the restoration and re-establishment of peace, and will rejoice that at the South the race or color line in politics has been superseded by new parties organized on other prin ciples, and acting with their political associate at the North. While no one is authorized to speak for the President, we think the country may rest assured that President HAYES will carry out the policy he mapped out in his admirable letter of acceptance, in which he said the great thing needed by the South was the establishment of honest local Gov ernments in those States, having the confidence of the paople governed, and securing to all their political and civil rights and

THE FILIBUSTERS. The filibustering in the House of Repre-entatives against the counting of the vote of Vermont continued yesterday, with the customary disgraceful and infamous scenes of disorder on the floor. The leadership of the filibustering was in the hands of such demagogues as CAULFIELD, SPRINGER, POPPLETON, lunp, and half a dozen others, but one o two of whom have been re-elected, the only onsolation being that their official life will shortly expire, and that they will never again disgrace an American Congress. They have made themselves public nuisances and have exhibited a partisanship of the most malig-nant description. They have disgraced them-selves and disgraced their districts, so far as it is possible for them to do so. They have arrayed themselves against the popular de-sire for peace and the final settlement of the Presidential question,—and this, too, without any apparent object in view, except to bring about an era of confusion, and, if possible, of revolution. They have nothing to gain even if they succeed in postponing the count. Even if successful, they do not elect Thiden. They do not secure the offices. They only succeed in placing a Republican in the Presidential office for a year, without the sagacity to see that the party responsible for the postponement and for keeping the country in its present disquiet will be overwhelmingly beaten at the next election.

The organization of the filibusters is main. y composed of petty demagogues, a majority
of whom have not been re-elected. With no possibility of returning to Congress, their present course is mere partisan de peration. It is sincerely to be hoped that the report from Washington that Speaker RANDALL, whose rulings of late have been in consonance with propriety, has joined the ranks of the filibusters, is untrue. If the statement be correct that his rulings against the dilatory action of the filibusters were only taken in order to get the bogus Vernont cartificate before the Cor will have earned the hostility of the Conservative Democratic members and paved the way for his defeat as Speaker of the next House. If CAULFIELD, SPRINGER, and the rest of these political madmen were intending to carry out the advice of the Chicago Times and disrupt and disband the Democratic party, they could not have taken a more effectual course to do it. Their course has not only been triffing, but vicious and revolutionary. They have turned the House of Representatives into a brawling, disreputable scene of Tammany tactics. Failing to or to inaugurate TILDEN, they have deliberately and desperately sought by every disreputable and unlawful means to prevent the count, and, if possible, plunge the country into the horrors and anarchy of revolution Their time for mischief is short, however. These pestiferous demagogues will soon be returned home, where they will be allowed to remain. If ever they presume to offer them-selves again as candidates for any office, they will be buried out of sight by the indignant people whom they have so grossly misrepre

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. We directed attention yesterday to an arti-cle which appeared in the Chicago Times of the day before, recapitulating the incongruous elements of defeat in the Democratic party, and urging it to disband formally, as it had already informally gone to pieces. It has been the habit of the Chicago Times periodically to revert to this proposition, as the Democratic party has suffered defeat from time to time; the policy is not original, but merely in imitation of the New York Herald. which has given the Democratic party the same advice every time it has been defeated during the last twenty years. Nevertheless, the party has not disbanded, and there are a

multitude of good reasons for saying that it never will. The Tory and Whig parties of England have lasted over two hundred years, with an occasional variation in name, and sometime an offshoot on an issue of transitory charac ter. So there will always be two great parties in this country based upon fundamental theories of political divergence, of which the Democratic party is pretty sure to be one. So long as we have a dual form of Government,—State and national,—the one con-stantly seeking to encroach upon the other, and each resisting in turn, the Den party has traditions which will attract allegiance from large numbers of citizens on principle. It dates its organization away back to the formation of parties in this country, and ever since it was re-formed under Jackson, after a period of defeat, it has battled for the doctrine of State Rights. It urged this issue even to the extent of war, and, while four years of hard-fought battles left it badly shattered, it still had strength, both during and after the War, to press its claims for administering the Government.

In addition to the theories of Government

the people under its banner. It has the reputation of championing individual rights, gained partly by its opposition to the enlargement of the powers of the National Government, and this reputation gives a strong hold upon the people. More than this, it is the party of license, which attracts to it, as a rule, the poorer classes and the vicious classes. It has enlarged its theory of individual rights so as to hold out immunity for all political offenses; it does not content itself with resisting encroachments, but it sanctions resisting encroachments, but it sanctions the policy of encroaching from its side. It gains the adherence of the great mass of the foreigners who have come to America, and attracts them by its name and traditions. It has another strong element of cohesion in its motto, "To the victors belong the spoils." The strict observance of this rule has gained for it the confidence of the intriguing dema-gogues and the persistent office-seeking

Having thus certain traditions and sympa thies which attract even men of good prin-ciple, and other practices and promises that engage the selfish adherence of the scum of olitical life, the Democratic party is not likely to dissolve into thin air because it failed to elect Mr. TILDEN, and the Chicago Times has taken a very large contract on its hands if it has the remotest idea that it can bring about any such revolution. The suggestion will produce a very broad smile on the faces of the 100,000 officeholders in local governments throughout the country who owe their places to the Demecratic party. This party is now in control of nearly all the large cities and towns, of nearly half the States, and nearly half the counties in the Union. One vast section of the country-the South-is almost entirely under the rule of the Democracy. How many of the gentlemen holding office under its auspices will join the movement for disbanding? How many of their friends can be brought into it? Then we presume there are others who will resent the proposition on principle, as they would a proposition to abandon any other creed they had imbibed at the mother's breast, or any organization with which their fathers and their own youth and sympathies had been so intimate-

Seriously considered, then, the Times' proposition that the Democratic party shall disband is sheer folly, conceived in ignorance and suggested without a hope of realization. We will join in the desire that it may reform. We have also cherished a hope that President Hayes' Administration will develop such a policy & will break up the Democratic party at the South as a solid white man's party, and persuade the native whites to divide up on issues of the day as citizens of the North do, and as they themselves were divided before the War. This will be better for them and better for the country; but a strong Democratic party will remain there as elsewhere, with the difference that it will not be ranged on the color-line, but, like its opponent, include both whites and blacks.

ALDERMANIC SALARIES. The motion was made in the City Council on Wednesday night to include in the an nual appropriation ordinance a sum sufficient to pay the members of that body per diem of \$3. The regular meetings of the Council are held once a week, which would give fifty-two meetings a year, amounting, for thirty-six Aldermen, to about \$5,600 a year. But the number of meetings held annually far exceeds fifty-two, and, if a salary be fixed, the number will be increased The act of the Legislature provides a compensation for members of the Board of County Commissioners. That Board, which settles its own accounts, has construed the per diem to cover committee meetings, and the result is that the pay of the Commissioners, at \$5 per day, averages nearly \$1,500 ach every year. We suppose that the co mittee business in the City Council can be made as exacting as it is in the County Board, and that in time the per diem of th Aldermen will resolve itself in a daily allowance. An example of this kind of business is shown in New York City. At first the Council obtained a small allowance for every meeting; then it was expanded to cover committee meetings; then a small annual salary was fixed instead of a per diem, and this salary was, year after year, increased until it reached \$4,000 a year for each Alderman That is the present salary. It is true the charter of this city at present limits the per diem to \$3, but, once begun, where will the thing stop? Charters can be amended as well as laws; every addition made in the case of the New York City Aldermen was obtained from the Legislature, and past experience has shown that amending charters in the matter of salaries is not such a dif ficult thing after all. Beside the danger of adopting this princi

ple of Aldermanic salaries, the policy is vicious one. The City Council is not a political body. It is a Council having in charge the affairs of a business corporation. The members of this Council are theoretically the representatives of those interested in the management of this business wisely and economically. They are assumed to be per-sonally interested in the business they have to manage, just as the Directors of a bank are selected from the stockholders. The law has been from the organization of the city that persons acting as Aldermen should do so without compensation. Being all personally and pecuniarily interested in the honest and safe expenditure of the public money, and in accomplishing the greatest general good with the least possible taxation, these Aldermen are supposed to give their time and their services to the public for the common good, in which the Aldermen are personally interested. There has never any lack of persons to serve as Aldermen. The great difficulty has been to choose between the multiplicity of candi-dates. The absence of salary has never deterred a man from seeking the office. All the Aldermen who voted for this increase of salary were elected and sought the office, knowing that there was no salary pertaining to the office. The mover of this appropriation had been for several years trying to get the office of Alderman, even when the charter did not authorize one to be paid. The present Aldermen cannot, therefore, claim that they are deprived of any thing which they had any legal or moral right to expect when they sought the office. The law should, moreover, be made to take effect in the future, say to begin with the Aldermen elected in April, 1878, so as to enable the people to vote upon the election or non-election of all those who now vote for the law. For Aldermen to vote themselves pay to which they were not entitled when elected is a sort of salary-grab business which the

public will never approve. SPRINGER, WILLIAM M., of Springfield, is ambitious of notoriety, and does not seem to be particular as to the kind. Springer was

one of the Democrats who was on the com-mittee that framed the Electoral-Commission law, and who was for bulldozing everybody who did not vote for it. He was certain would elect Theres. Now that the Electoral Commission has decided otherwise, and Springer has been hoist with his own petard, Springer has been hoist with his own petard, William proposes to defeat the execution of the law, defeat the election of a President, and make things lively generally for the country. Does the gentleman imagine that in this proceeding he is representing the wishes and feelings of any considerable portion of his immediate constituents, or of the State of Illinois, or of the country? This mountebank proceeding is wholly out of place in Congress, and the public incline to the opinion that the performer is as much in the wrong place as is the performance SPRINGER is courting the martyrdom which has already overtaken CATE, CAULFIELD, HURD, and others of his associate obstructionists, he may, perhaps, not be disappoint-ed when the people of his district next have an opportunity to vote upon his case.

The Democrats have much to say about The Democrats have much to say about TILDEN's popular majority of the whole vote cast. We have often pointed out that the entire alleged majority was found in the four States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas; and Alabama, where the colored Republicans, utterly overawed and discouraged, absented themselves from the polls and let the election go by default. But if the votes cast in the Republican States are the votes cast in the Republican States are credited to HAYES, and those cast in the

· Section assert to be recently	Aggregate	Repre-
Republican States.	vote.	sentatives
California	154, 503	
Colorado	27,470	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY
Florida	46,772	
Illinois	554,991	1
lowa	292, 463	
Kapsas	124, 143	
Louislana	145, 691	
Maine	116, 877	
Massachusetts		1
Michigan	317, 528	
Minnesota	124, 150	
Nebraska	53, 389	
Nevada	19, 483	150 11 300 154
New Hampshire	80, 046	
Ohio:	658, 640	2
Oregon	29, 885	
ennsylvania		2
thode Island	26, 559	The Part of the Pa
South Carolina		
Vermont		
Wisconsin		TO CALL STATE
H IBCORDIN		M WWW.

The above States have		
nd 42 Senators in Congre	ss, and are	entitie
5 Electoral votes.		
	Aggregate	Rep
Democratic States.	rote.	senta
abama	170,843	
rkansas	. 96,963	
nuecticut	122, 120	
elaware	. 24,070	
eorgia	179, 139	
diana	431,170	
entucky	260, 499	
aryland	. 163, 761	
ississippi	160,094	
issouri	350,860	
ew Jersey	. 220, 228	
ew York	1, 015, 946	
orth Carolina	228, 982	12.2
nnessee	. 222, 732	
xas	148, 164	
rginia	235, 235	
est Virginia	100, 526	

4 131 339 The above States have 150 Representative and 34 Senators in Congress, and are entitled to 184 Electoral votes. HAYES' Electors repre sent 4,294,130 voters, and TILDEN'S Electors repre-sent 4,131,332 voters. And, if a Congressional apportionment was made on the Presidentia ote, the Republican States would have 149 Kepresentatives in Congress and 42 Senators, and the Democratic States 144 Representatives in Congress and 34 Senators; and the Electoral, 178. This shows what we are to expect of the

The Cabinet-makers who have volunteere their services to President HAYES to provide two most prominent claimants for position in Illinois are John A. Logan and Stephen A. HURLBUT. This may be said to be an embarral de richesse. Almost any other State would have peen content to have one such man mentione or a place in the Cabinet, but two such men is rather more than even Illinois is entitled to The simultaneous suggestion of these two names is evidently intended to embarrass President HAYES. It is cruel to ask him to make a are so evenly balanced, and when only one can ing which one shall be taken and which left. Had Illinois a LOGAN and no HURLBUT, the matter could be easily settled; had we a HURI BUT and no LOGAN, the Cabinet might rejoice;

How happy HAYES could be with either, Were t'other dear charmer away! The spectacle of these two distinguished ger tlemen panting to contribute their long experi ence and brilliant attainments to the honor and glory of the HAYES Administration would be a sight to make every honest bosom swell with patriotic emotion, if it were not for the inevitable geographical exclusion of one of the pair. The grand retinue of devoted friends and admirers which each one counts, and who would even be willing to follow their patrons into subordinate positions, would make up a good-sized army for the defense of the revenue against Democratic spoils-hunters, if it were not that one of them must be left out in conformance cers cannot be taken from one and the same state. Here is the dilemma which has been so unkindly forced upon President HAYES ever before his Administration has opened, and is will be inhuman to press upon him a choice between the Logan and the Hurlbur.

The most delicate question President HAYES will have to deal with is that of Louisiana. It has been a thorn in GRANT's side for eigh years. It has cost the Republican party tens of thousands of votes. Dr. H. V. REDFIELD is writing some letters from Washington about it.

thousands of votes. Dr. H. V. REDFIELD is writing some letters from Washington about it. In one of the last he says:

Very many influential Republicans here propose that Haves unload the carpet-bag element in the South, and take in the old Whigs, giving them in return for this the Nicholle Government in South Carolina, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and uninterrupted control of their domestic concerns, stipulating only that the blacks shall enjoy equal and impartial suffrage. By these means and the judicious use of Federal patronage, it is supposed that the Solid South can be split, the whites formed into two parties, and a respectable Republican party built up. On the other hand, there are Republicans just as influential who characterize this policy as the sheerest nonsense, and who damn it up hill and down, declaring that HATES can never be trapped into such a policy of error. Ask these men what they propose to do with the South, and the most of them will resuly that they don't know, but certainly not that, as it would be a sacrifice of principic, an abandonment of the colored brethren, and a gigantic sell-out all around. Others propose that HAYES go right along with the South in the old way, setting up the CHAMBERLAN GOVERNMENT and the PACKAND ditto, and fighting it out on that line as long as there is a nigger left. Practical, ensible men recognize that there must be a change of Southers policy; that the old way longer continued will lead to the destruction of what little is left of the Republican party in the Cotton States, and and it is for usefulness in the other Southern States.

ugo Times.

While this is the exact truth as to TINDEN, while this is the exact truth as to linear, is it not very ungenerous for the old Democratic buildozer to strike its standard-bearer so mean a blow? It has labored desperately for eight months to foist him on the public as President, and, because it has failed, turns round now and spits in his face.

He won't finger any of the taxes this year, by

Better stick to his dram-shop, by dang. There seems to be no doubt about the ability of Mark Kimball to give a satisfactory bond. The sureties will comprise a class of taxpayers like Marshall Field. The Supervisor will probably extend the time for collection about twenty days, which he can do under the law. that length of time.

PERSONAL

Several well-known gentlemen of New York City last spring tendered Mr. Longfellow a complimen-tary banquet on the occasion of his 70th birthday this week, but be declined the bonor.

It is and to see that Donn Platt turns upon George Alfred Townsend and rends him. They have now demolished the characters of each other effectually, and have not enough reputation left between 'em to stock a poor-house. to stock a poor-house.

A correspondent wants to know who wrote Helen's Bables. Mr. John Habberton, formerly of the Christian Union, now of the New York Herald.

He is not a minister; the correspondent was mis-informed on this point.

Edward Abbott and Edward H. Hames, respect-ively of the editorial and business departments of the Boston Congregationalist, have purchased the Literary World, founded by S. R. Crocker, and will bereafter continue its publication.

will hereafter continue its publication.

The Nineteenth Century promises to fulfill the expectations of its conductors, and fill the place now occupied by the Contemporary Review. The first number contains a prefatory poem by Mr. Tennyson, and articles by Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning. These names used to be seen attached to contributions to the Contemporary.

The Springfield Republican gracionally remarks that the next President may not give the country a successful Administration, "but he will have to blunder pretty badly to get in the way of business. Politics cannot make business good, but it can get in the way of it and make it bad. From any immediate calamity of that kind we are now pretty assuredly delivered."

Envious Southern editors declare that Watterson

mentace calamity of that kind we are now pretly assuredly delivered."

Envious Southern editors declare that Watterson has placed himself on the bilind side of the Associated Press agent, hence the invariable mention of the awful stillness that falls upon the House when he rises to address it. This stillness may, however, be explained in various ways: the noisy members may have been warned in advance of the impending danger and have fied the scene, or they may have dropped off into sweet slumber.

Mr. Cornellus J. Vanderblit, the principal figure in the group that proposes to contest the old Com-

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, the principal figure in the group that proposes to contest the old Commodore's will is commonly known in the family as "Young Corneel was in early youth sore given to revel and ungodly glee', he reamed much about the country, took a hand in politics, and went in for the chances generally. "If he is not a chip of the old block, he knows a great deal about chips; in fact, is said to be very fond of them."

Mr. Chamberlain, the new colleague of John Bright in the British Parliament, is an easy talker and writer, and as impulsive as he is derce in the expression of his views. He is a secularist in educently, for which he apologized afterwards in the newspapers. The affair injured him for a time, but a manly apology in the long run does no harm to the one who offers it, and Mr. Chamberlain now

A writer in an English periodical says that Messrs. Moody and Sankey have "thriven off the rich pastures of dear old Christian England"; and Mr. G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, has the smallness to feel mean about the remark. We fear that Mr. Smalley is rapidly becoming a snob. The Independent justly rebukes him this week for his defense of the English opinion that would justify the action of Mr. glish opinion that would justify the action of Mr. James Gordon Bennett in fighting a duel. Fash-ionable opinion is no more likely to be right in En-gland than elsewhere.

Of the new play, "Dora," lately produced in Of the new play, "Dora," lately produced in Paris under the supervision of M. Sardon, a correspondent writes: "After the marriage, the Count is led by suspicious circumstances to believe that his pretty wife really is a sneaking spy, and there's the deuce to pay before it is found out that a genuine woman spy, who had a fondness born of past relations for the Count, had contrived to throw the suspicious aforesaid on Dora. The way this spy is found out is very Sardouish. She is in the habit of using a peculiar perfume, and a faint scent thereof adhering to certain paper traces the mischief to her." Phobe Cary's dream has been applied by the

Phwbe Cary's dream has been applied by the shrewd New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican to the present political situation of Ben Butler. Phwbe dreamed, it is said, that Ben died and applied for admission to heaven; he was refused entrance, as he expected. He next went to the other place, and was about to walk in without knocking. But Old Nick slammed the door in his face. Ben was dumbfoundered at this, and for the first time hung the place where his head used to be in dejection and anguish. The devil, touched with compassion, appeared at the opening over the door, and threw out a shovel, exclaiming, "There, Ben, go and make a hell for yourself." Thus act the beavenly Republicans and Satanic Democrats.

Mr. Beecher's late talk at the ministers' meeting Mr. Beecher's late talk at the ministers' meeting in Mineapolis was chiefly filled with personal

position of sermons. His most interesting obser-vation, however, was in regard to the change that has taken place in the methods of presching during the last forty years. When he was a boy, preachers used to exhort their hearers to lay down the arms of their rebellion against God; then the New Haven theology besought men to Choose; now, as Mr. Moody puts it, it is Believe, as if Christ were a kind of book on which a man hung himself, as one does a coat; he ventured to predict that the next exhortation of the preacher would be, Love.

Sir Charles Dilke expressively spoke of the colonies of England as Greater Britain, and the appropriateness of the title was shown by a Mr. Tylor at the Loudon Institution recently in a lecture on "The Philosophy of Language." The speaker said that, if the extraordinary increase of English-speaking people should continue for twenty years at the present ratio, there would at that time be \$60,000,000 speaking English as against 124,000,000 speaking German, and 70,000,000 speaking French. Mr. Tylor even found it possible to say something favorable of the syma kind of book on which a man hung himself, as it possible to say something favorable of the sym-metry of the English language, which has hereto-fore been a difficult matter for enthusiasts to compass. A clean sweep had been made, he said, by the English in respect to gender, rendering the language the envy and admiration of foreign grammarians, and this was all well, seeing that it

grammarians, and this was all well, seeing that it will probably absorb all other languages.

The New York Tribune notices that the Household English Dictionary, which furnished the key to the famous "Gobble" dispatches, is a repository of moral maxims as well as a dictionary. The tory of moral maxims as well as a dictionary. The maxims are printed in alluring type at the bottom and top of every page: "Mr. Patrick, therefore,—or must we say Gov. Grover!—when he looked out the word 'cramp' found staring him in the face the advice, 'Carry a watchful eye upon dangerous enterprises,' and Mr. Tilden, in hunting up 'scantiness,' was reminded that 'Sincerity is the parent of truth.' 'He lacks most who longs most 'was the discouraging motto over 'hot-house,' but it was offset at the very next word by 'Seek till you find and you'll not lose your libor.' The whole correspondence must have been rich in reminders. In deciphering Patrick's second dispatch, offering to furnish a Republican Elector for \$5,000, Mr. Tilden came across the oracular sentence, 'At a great bargain panse awhile.'"

A new ministerial offense has been fastened upon

to furnish a Republican Elector for \$5,000, Mr. Tilden came across the oracular sentence, 'At a great bargain pause awhile.'"

A new ministerial offense has been fastened upon the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Jersey City Heights, who has been convicted of practicing the Christian graces to the neglect of his pastoral duties. These latter, it should be understood, are very different from those enjoined by Christ and his Apostles, which were intended chiefly to be exercised in a crude and benighted society. The modern minister is expected to call on the ladymembers of his flock, flatter the wealthy, snub the poor, and smooth the road to heaven of the impenitent thief who has kept out of jail. Mr. Putnam so far musunderstood his position that he relieved the distressed, clothed the naked, comforted the sorrowing, and fearlessly invaded the scarlet-fever region. He has been expostulated with, but shows no sings of amendment, and it is feared he will have to be dismissed. Owing to his previous good character, no trial will take place, and the affair will be hashed up.

Miss Lillias Ashworth, a neice of John and Jacob Bright, and one of the largest landowners in England, has recently entered into a matrimonial engagement. She was known as a strong advocate of the cause of woman-suffrage, and romance was added to her position by the current rumor that she had solemnly sworn not to marry until she had removed all political disabilities from women in England. Mr. Convay writes also that the Misses Ashworth, Ars. Fawcett, Mrs. Beaant, and one or two other ladies in Engiand have done an especial service to the woman-suffrage cause there by presenting in every part of the country visible disproof of the superstilion that not only political life, but even female intelligence, is incompatible with feminine beauty, grace, and taste. Last year Mrs. Fawcett gave a lecture in a Seath town, and next morning read in the local paper: "Although Mrs. Fawcett has contributed to magazines, and even written a book, she is by no mease repulsive i

STATE AFFAIRS

Another Long Debate in the Illinois House on the South Park Reselutions.

An Effort Made to Reconsider the Vote of Tuesday Ordering Investigation.

Mr. Rowett Calls Mr. Hopking "Falsifier"-No Gap in Nature Created.

The Motion to Reconsider Last by a las of 72 Aves to 63 Nees.

A Bill Appropriating \$50,000 for the Douglas Monument Ordered to a Third Reading.

The Divorce Lawyers Likely to Suffer Some Annoyance from the Present Assembly.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputch to The Tr. Springfield, Ill., March 1.—U Shaw, the House is actually getting down business in earnest. To-day every printed on second reading was disposed of in busin like fashion, and bills on third reading taken up. DIVORCE-LAWYERS.

The bill making it a penal offense to publis or caused to be published, any advertisent of "divorces procured" was taken up on ond reading and ordered to a third reading. passed it will make an end of the business of the divorce shysters who do their business through the mails and procure divorces "in any State or Territory."

Mr. Kehoe's Prison-Labor bill, providing the Mr. Kehoe's Prison-Labor bill, providing the no more than fifty convicts at the Penitestias shall be employed at any one trade or avoration, was taken up on the report of the Committee on Penal Institutions recommending the the bill be tabled. The report gave rise to som discussion, in which Mr. Castle denounced it a humbug that would again throw the Penal Castle and Cast a humbug that would again throw the retentiary, now nearly or quite self-sustain upon the State as a heavy burden of experand that it would practically make an end of effective work there by parceling the men on such small lots that they could not and wo not be worked to advantage by anybody. Treport was not concurred in, and after furth discussion the bill was collected.

occupations to be carried on at the Pealeslary.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of the Douglas monument, and appointing Judge Caton, Judge Drummond, Lyman Trumbull, M. W. Fuller, Robert T. Lincoln, Potter Palmer, Benjamin W. Friedly, and Ralph Plumb Trustees of the Monument Puck, was ordered to a third reading.

ROAD TAXES.

The first bill taken up under this order was Mr. Tice's bill amending the Road law so as to provide that all funds raised by road or bridge tax in any city, incorporated town, or village should be expended only within the limits of such city, yillage, or town. After a prolonged discussion the bill was lost, the vote being but 40 years to 90 nays.

THE SOUTH PARK AGAIN.

Mr. Mooneyham obtained the foor and moved to reconsider the vote by which the South Park investigation resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Wentworth immediately sprang to his fees and moved to table the motion to recombler, thus cutting off all discussion.

Mr. Hopkins—I hope the gentleman from Cook will withdraw his motion, so that there may be a full hearing upon these resolutions.

Mr. Wentworth—There has been sufficient discussion.

Mr. Hopkins—Well, go ahead; we will vote

Mr. Hopkins-Well, go ahead; we will vote down your motion.

Mr. Dunne raised the point of order that the motion to reconsider could not be entertained, because the resolutions had been sent to the

motion to reconsider could not be entertained, because the resolutions had been sent to the Senate.

Speaker Shaw overruled the point, and decided the motion to reconsider in order.

Mr. Wentworth's motion to table the motion to 74 nays, and

THE ATTEMPT TO PUT ON THE GAS
was defeated.

After receas the resolutions came up on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Williams, of Jefferson, said be was opposed to an expenditure of the public money for an investigation until there was some showing as to the necessity for that investigation. The matter was a Cook Connty family affair, whi which the Legislature had nothing to do.

Mr. Sherman presented a telegram from J. H. Dunham and petitions from citizens of Chisgo asking an investigation. Mr. Sherman said he made no charge, but since this matter came before the Legislature it had stirred up Chisgo so that the papers which had opposed if now demanded an investigation. The Chicago Theology, which had opposed, now demanded the investigation, and demanded that it be made thorough. It was said there were no charge preferred, but
A REPUTABLE CHICAGO PAPER, DAY AFTER DAY, filled its columns with charges against the Park Commissioners. Were not these enough to in-

A REPUTABLE CHICAGO PAPER, DAY AFFER DAY, filled its columns with charges against the Park Commissioners. Were not these enough to investigate upon? All that was wanted was to get at the bottom facts. Would not the Legislature let that be done? It was said there was a sufficient remedy in the courts, but, if there was, it would take three years to get it, and, upon technical objections, the very things wanted to be known would be ruled out. Mr. Sherman closed by denouncing as mendacious the statement that not more than \$2,000 an acre had been paid for park lands. He denied that the petitioners for investigation were tax-fighters, in the interest of Colehour and Dunley. He devoted a large portion of his speech to

directed at Mr. Crooker, and closed by dec

swer to the allegation that the South Park Commission was one that reported to nobody, and was alone responsible. The Courts were open to those people who sent these resolutions here, and who wrote the letters that had been read. Why did they not ro into the courts and seek relief, instead of coming here with the matter?

Mr. Neal said the argument that they could do nothing in the matter because the Park Commission was a Cook County corporation was The Legislature had created the Commission to account. It was argued there should be no investigation because the should be no investigation because the Commission, and, having done that, has no right to ask the citizens had their remedy by application to the courts. But the Legislature had created the Commission, and, having done that, has no right to ask the citizens to the Commission to ask the citizens to the Commission to an investigation? Why dismen appear in the lobby here to furnish members with arguments against an investigation. That, of itself, was one of the reasons who there should be an investigation.

Mr. Truesdell said he was here to represent his constituents, and should oppose wreaths one dollar from them except for the expenses of the State Government and for investigating the conduct of State officials. But what did these resolutions propose to investigate.

Mr. Truesdell said he was here to represent his constituents, and should oppose wreaths one dollar from them except for the expenses of the State Government and for investigating the conduct of State officials. But what did these resolutions propose to investigate.

The gentleman from Cook (Sherman) said he made no charges. No citizen of Cook County came here with any charges against the Commissioners, but there were men from Cook County asked for this investigation? Cook County came here and got the Park law. Cook County of the capenda of the said the lawestigation of the state for this investigation? Cook County came here and got the Park law. Cook County of the capenda of the said to said

created by the Legislature becan County. The Legislature shou relief and make the investigation of the could do no good. The park is sold. All the property in the St thus mortgaged for their paymed on no good to investigate. It nose of the money, if it had be Legislature might repeal 'the county of the money of the money, if it had be Legislature might repeal 'the county of the mone spent. The whole park system It was voted upon the people scallawags who were bought up men who had real estate specumote by it. But the mischief we so far as the Park Commission cerned, they were men whose in questioned. No matter what that was seeking to plunder the South Town, and for that resake, let them stay there. The sake, let them stay there. The sake, let them stay there. The sake is the had been proved the sake is the same ring. Colehour ring. The identical troduced here had been present Pacific House, and he had been out of missioners. His friends had that, if he did so, he should be rext time. The whole of this the doings.

Mr. Sherman attempted to in TO GRAPPLE WITH A CO

esion. She got it. No

Mr. Hopkins—
OH GET OUT, YOU MEXICA
Mr. Hopkins continued that
Dunlevy people had gone it
manipulated juries so as to a
nearly \$6,000 an acre for the eig
few years ago were not worth \$1
wanted to foist it on the city at
the commissioners wouldn't wanted to foist it on the city at present Commissioners wouldn't ring wanted to get rid of them there was of it, and, up to this in his district, in which the Sattusted, had made any compis Commissioners, or asked for the AN OPENING FOR BLOOD Mr. Rowett rose to reply, and Hookins told him the South Protten as hell, and ought to be Mr. Hopkins—I deny having statement. I never had any such Mr. Rowett—You did.
Mr. Rowett—You did.
Mr. Rowett—You are a falsific Amidst great excitement the them to order.

BACK TO DULL ARBUMES

Amidst great excitement the to order.

BACK TO DULL ABSUMBS Mr. Pinney said the stronger favor of investigation was that the Park Commissioners was the Park Commissioners was the strongest argument against was urged by men in the lobbics ested in the Dunleyy-Coleh was a mystery to his gentleman from Cook (Hopkinstrict the park was located, kne plaints which the member from all about it. The gentleman for when asked who drafted the made no answer, except that the Mr. Rowett—Do you say I ; solutions in the interest of olehour crowd? Colehour crowd!
Mr. Pinney—I say nothing of let us know nothing about the coler resolutions here! How come is the coler in Why don't you tell us now!
At the conclusion of Mr. Pin

Hail,
Hendrickson,
Hogge,
Hollister,
Hopkins,
Jack,
King,
Mace,
Matthewa,
McKinlay,
Monohon,
Mooneybam,
Paimer,
Pearce (Madison),
Phillips (Franklin),
Phillips (Montgomery),

NATE.
Jay,
Kearney,
Kedzie,
Kiolbassa,
Klehm,
Koviin,
Kouka,
Leeper,
Lindsey,
Lott,
McCreery,
Merritt,
Mitchell,

MR. HOPKINS' ALLEG ifately Mr. Sexton, ttempt to buy whose he Senatorial contest investigation, rose and one moving an investigation of the Colehour-Dunlevy crowd to ckins and to influence him to ship, etc., as detailed by him is rules were suspended, and the vicing for the appointment of three to conduct the investigation mously adopted.

In the SENAT

mously adopted.

Mr. Riddle offered a bill trelative to foreign insurance business in this State, which to ff the business of sham stat to misicad the public. The twhenever it shall appear thempany doing business in transled under the laws of a fo some other State has filed of its condition with the Sthen its license to do State shall be suspended condition be made withe statement represents.

State shall be suspended condition be made with the statement represents other words, it requires insumake good the representation of the statements as to their conditions business in Illinois.

Mr. Kehoe endeavored to mental Election bill, provielections, there shall be ball precinct in the town. He will election be supprecinct in the town. He will stone the bits order. It will soon, how its regular order, and will want order. Action in the House on M which simply fixes the town day with the city election, in the instance of Cook who want to get both bills put through similarly the state of the same day, would of itself: What they want is to get to polling-places, and to have at the city election. That vide for, and, when it gets bills will doubtless be passition

The peddling out to the mony taken before the Serinting, it appears, was an aittee's short-hand reporter requires that the work of upon his shoulder. Boon his shoulder.
THE RIVER AND CAN
Recein Disputes to 1
PROBLE, Ill., March 1.—
four Senators and Representaled, constituting the Com
Rivers, with a clerk and on

peras Creek Dam yesterday ing out it the appropria saked to complete the work The visit to the works was here in the China, and wa The cuttre party were delig her in which the work had ad unanimously to yote the dnish the work.

MADISON, Wis., March
has been hard at work
somplished considerable w
get through with business
journ finally next Thursda,
In the Senate to-day the

possible to be successful by force of an I am not here to say a word in disagement of what was secomplished by brave men who went out with me idifferent parts of the country. Of my commance-third and over never returned to their hor They perished in the discharge of their duty the Republic might live. But there was somethat force could not do. We would have Union to be a union of hearts, and we would our Constitution obeyed, not merely because

HATES AS HE IS.

matters for six months. His constant answer

to insolent interviewers, impudent correspondents, and persistent office-seekers, always with a smile, has been, "Wait, my friends; you are too soon. We must not talk of these matters.

We are not beyond the possibilities yet." These have been his words of reply every day to all

impertinent inquiries about whom he will ap point and what he will do. and if any man pre-

tends that he knows anything else but that,

A "HERALD" STORY.

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOT.

he found closed. He then went to the Legisla-tive Hall, and inquired for some leading Repub-

lican member, and, upon being introduced to a well-known gentleman, he took him aside with

very mysterious air, and, after considerable circumlocution, announced that he was a resi-dent of an Ohio town, but did business in Balti-more, and that he had come here to warn Hayes

of the conspiracy to assassinate him.

The stranger said while in Baltimore recently

he was introduced to certain parties where he boarded, who were very rampant Democrats and Roman Catholics. The news that the Elec-toral Commission had given Louisiana to Hayes,

set these men nearly wild with disgust, and they questioned the Ohio man as to his place of

residence and politics. From remarks he had beard, the Ohio man suspected something wrong, and told his associates he was a resident

to Reconsider the sday Ordering tion.

"-No Gap in o Created.

ider Last by a Vote 63 Nees. ting \$50,000 for the

ment Ordered to d Reading.

wyers Likely to Suffer ce from the Pres-Assembly.

LINOIS. March 1.—Under the drive-gs adhered to by Speaker actually gretting down to To-day every printed bill a disposed of in business-

CE-LAWYERS.

Is penal offense to publish, lisbed, any advertisement ed" was taken up on secred to a third reading. If an end of the business of who do their business it procure divorces "in any

ICT-LABOR.

-Labor bill, providing that uvicts at the Penitentiary any one trade or avocan the report of the Committee. utions recommending that e report gave rise to some fr. Castle denounced it as d again throw the Peni-or quite self-sustaining, eavy burden of expense, tically make an end of all y parceling the men out in y parceling the men out in hey could not and would mage by anybody. The red in, and after further ordered printed and to a bill, if it became a law, two distinct trades and reied on at the Peniten-

s were adopted. Hately sprang to his feet motion to reconsider,

the gentleman from

aled the point, and de-maider in order. tion to table the motion ost by a vote of 63 years

erson, said he was opof the public money for
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hat investigation. The
ty family affair, with
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since this matter came
had stirred up Chicago
had opposed it now deTHE URICAGO TRIB, now demanded the inded that it be made
here were no charges

APER, DAY APTER DAY, larges against the Park to these enough to insist was wanted was to Would not the Legislit was said there was be courts, but, if there years to get it, and, uphe very things wanted led out. Mr. Sherman mendacious the state-an \$2,000 an acre had as He denied that the ion were tax-fighters, our and Dunlevy. He has speech to LITIES, and closed by declaring was to get at the bot-

de the Commission be greater than the me and power to call int. It was argued tigation because the yapplication to the re had created the re done that, had the citizens to expenses of compel-ount. Why was there tigation? Why did were to furnish mem an investigation? If the reasons why thom, here to represent if or the expenses of the investigating the for the expenses of the investigating the for the expenses of the investigating the for the did these tigate?

ommission. She got it. Now let her keep it ad take care of herself. saw no reason for leaving Cook

county.

TO GRAPPLE WITH A CORPORATION created by the Legislature because she was Cook County. The Legislature should come to her relief and make the investigation.

Mr. Hopkina opposed the investigation. It could do no good. The park lands had been sold. All the property in the South Town was thus mortgaged for their payment. It would do no good to investigate. It would get back none of the money. If it had been stolen. The Legislature might repeal the Park act, or provide for a new Commission elected by the people, but what good would that do! The money was already spent. The whole park system was a swindle. It was voted upon the people of Chicago by scallawags who were bought up to do it, and by men who had real estate speculations to promote by it. But the mischief was already done. So far as the Park Commissioners were concerned, they were men whose integrity no one questioned. No matter what they had done,

THEY NOW STOOD OUT AGAINST THE RING that was seeking to plunder the people of the South Town, and for that reason, for God's sake, let them stay there. This investigation was urged by the same ring,—the Dunlevy-Colehour ring. The identical resolutions introduced here had been presented to him at the Pacific House, and he had been urged to introduce them. He had been promised that, if he did so, he should be run for Congress next time. The whole of this matter was their doings.

Mr. Sherman attempted to interrupt

Sherman attempted to interrupt

Mr. Sherman attempted to interrupt
Mr. Hopkins—
on GET OUT, YOU MEXICEN PONY.
Mr. Hopkins continued that these ColehourDunlevy people had gone into court and
manipulated juries so as to get a verdict for
nearly \$6,000 an acre for the eighty acres that a
few years are were not worth \$10 an acre. They
wanted to foist it on the city at that figure. The
present Commissioners wouldn't take it, and the
ring wanted to get rid of them. That was all
there was of it, and, up to this time, not a man
in his district, in which the South Park was
situated, had made any complaint against the
Commissioners, or asked for their removal.

AN OPENING FOR BLOODY NOSES.
Mr. Rowett rose to reply, and said that Mr.
Hopkins told him the South Park Board was
"rotten as hell, and ought to be investigated."
Mr. Hopkins—I deny having made any such
statement. I never had any such conversation,
Mr. Rowett—You did.
Mr. Rowett—You did.
Mr. Royett—You did not.
Mr. Rowett—You did not.
Mr. Rowett—You are a falsifier.
Amidst great excitement the Speaker called
thep to order.

Back To DULL ARGUMENT AGAIN.

Amidst great excitement the Speaker called them to order.

BACK TO DULL ARGUMENT AGAIN.

Mr. Pinney said the strongest argument in havor of investigation was that the attorney of the Park Commissioners was here to resist it. The strongest argument against it was that it was urged by men in the lobbies who are interested in the Dunlevy-Colehour claim. It was a mystery to him how the gentleman from Cook (Hopkins), in whose district the park was located, knew of no complaints which the member from Macoupin knew all about it. The gentleman from Macoupin, when asked who drafted the resolutions, had made no answer, except that they were drafted by a responsible man. The Dunlevy-Colehour crowd, he presumed, were regarded by the gentleman from Macoupin as responsible.

Mr. Rowett—Do you say I presented these resolutions in the interest of the Dunlevy-Colehour crowd!

Mr. Pinney—I say nothing of the sort. You let us know nothing about them. Who sent these resolutions here? How came they here? Why don't you tell us now!

At the conclusion of Mr. Pinney's speech the previous question was ordered, and the motion to reconsider was lost—ayes, 63; nays, 72. The vote stood:

in a proper spirit. It is ascertained that John McCall is his true name, and that he has a father, mother, and three sisters, residing in Louisville. To one of the latter he wrote a very feeling letter last night, in which he seemed fully reconciled to his fate. Great credit is due to the United States Marshal for the careful preservations media and the meaner is which ful preparations made and the manner in which his unpleasant duty was performed throughout WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—About noon to-day a gentlemanly-appearing person called at the Treasurer's office and sent a card bearing the name of Littleton into the Redemption Division, calling out a ladv employe named Stover Upon her appearance he fired two shots at her

Hall, Hendrickson, Reaburn, Reavill, Robison (Ful-Hendrickson,
Horge,
Horge,
Holister,
Holister,
Hopkins,
Jack,
Kos,
King,
Mace,
Matthews,
McKinlay,
McKinlay,
Truesdell,
Monohon,
Palmer,
Pearce (Madison),
Phillips (Frank-Whitaker (McD)
Lin),
Phillips (Mont-Whitaker (McD)
Williams,
Momery),
Williams, Kouka,
Leeper,
Lindsey,
Lindsey,
Lott,
McCreery,
Merritt,
Mitchell,
Moore,
Morris,
Mor

Hickey, Powers, Wilkinson, Hand, Ranney, Winter, James, Reed, Wood—72.

MR. HOPKINS' ALLEGATIONS.

Immediately Mr. Sexton, of Cook, the alleged attempt to buy whose vote for Logan during the Senatorial contest was the subject of investigation, rose and offered a resolution moving an investigation of the attempt by the Colehour-Dunlevy crowd to capture Mr. Hopkins and to mfuence him to support their resolution by an offer of the Park Commissionership, etc., as detailed by him in his speech. The rules were suspended, and the resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of three to conduct the investigation were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Riddle offered a bill to amend the law relative to foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, which is designed to cut off the business of sham statements published to misicad the public. The bill provides that, whenever it shall appear that any insurance company doing business in this State but ormalized under the laws of a foreign country or a some other State has filed a faise statement of its condition with the Secretary of State, then its license to do business in this State shall be suspended until its actual condition be made what it was in the statement represented to be. In other words, it requires insurance companies to make good the representations in their official statements as to their condition, or to cease doing business in Illinois.

Mr. Kehoe's bills, providing that, at town elections, there shall be ballot-boxes in every predict in the town the bill taken up out of its order. It will soon, however, he reached in its regular order, and will without doubt pass. Action in the House on Mr. Kehoe's first bill, which simply fixes the town election on the same day, would of itself alone do no good. What they want is to get the same number of poliling-places, and to have the same number of poliling-pla

The peddling out to the Times of the testimony taken before the Select Committee on Frinting, it appears, was not done by the Committee's short-hand reporter, and justice to him requires that the work of others be not laid upon his shoulder.

poin his shoulder.

THE RIVER AND CANAL COMMITTEE.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

PRORIA, Ill., Marcif 1.—A party of twentyfour Senators and Representatives from Springfield, constituting the Committee on Canals and
Rivers, with a clerk aild pages, visited the Copperas Creek Dam yesterday with a view to finding out if the appropriation of \$51,000 now
asked to complete the work should be allowed.
The visit to the works was made by river from
have in the China, and was highly successful.
The esitire party were delighted with the manper in which the work had been done, and decidall unanimously to vote the necessary funds to

THE FRANKLIN VILLAIN. holders of the First National Bank of Franklin find that institution in a worse fix than reported last week. An error of \$44,000 in footing up the liabilities of the bank was made, which in creases the total liabilities of the bank to not less than \$215,000, and by the time all the forged notes are assorted out they will reach probably \$230,000.

STABBED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LaCROSSE, Wis., March 1.—In an altercation here to-night Jack Bates, who but lately finished serving a five-years' term in the Minnesota State
Prison for train-wrecking on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, was seriously and probably fa-tally stabbed by Frank Dougherty. It is stated that the stabbing was done in self-defense.

FIRES.

AT FRANKLIN, O.
CENCINNATI, O., March 1.—The Hardin raper-Mills at Franklin, O., the finest of the kind in the country, burned to-night. The loss will exceed \$200,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night, but is very probably light.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—I write you for information tion as to how I can secure my citizen's paper

tion as to how I can secure my citizen's papers
this spring. I will be five years in this country
next April. I declared my intentions three
years ago in New York City, but have lost the
certificate. What am I to do? Yours respectfully,
[Send to New York and obtain a certified copy
of your declaration, and present it to a Court of
Record here.—ED.] JUDGE TIPTON'S SUCCESSOR.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 1.—The special election to-day for Judge of this Judicial District to succeed Judge Tipton, resulted in a large majority for Owen T. Reeves, Republican, over M. W. Parkers, V. P. Parkers, V. over M. W. Packard, Independent Democrat. The Republican majority in McLean and Ford Counties is probably 800. Bloomington gave 124 Democratic majority; Normal, 165 Repub-

NAVIGATION. St. Joseph, Mich., March 1.—The propeller Sky Lark, which left Chicago at 9 o'clock last evening, has just arrived. It took ner ten hours to work through the ice, which the Captain re-ports as about seven miles wide. The fishing-tugs are still ice-bound, but have moved several miles to the northward of their position yesterday. Considerable anxiety is felt for the men aboard.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, March 1.—Steamships Somerset and Italia, from New York, Nova Scotian, from Portland, have arrived out. NEW YORK, March 1.—Arrived, steamships

Abyssinia, from Liverpool; Hammonia, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—Steamship Circassian, from Baltimore, has arrived. Making Up a Purse for a Widow.

Making Up a Purse for a Widow.

**Movementer* (Mass.) Spy.

A Rockport widow who supports her two children by hard work was asked last week by a fellow-workman in the mill to aid in making a purse "for a poor woman. She had only 60 cents left to carry her and her children through the month, but she gave 25 cents. A little later the person returned and told the woman that the purse was meant for her, and handed her \$25.

LEGISLATUE.

Receit Dispotch to The Tribus.

Madison, Wis., March 1.—The Logislature has been hard at work this week, and accomplished considerable work. They hope to pet through with business on Saturday, and adjourn finally next Thursday.

In the Senate to-day the School-Book bill was made the special order for this evening.

HAYES.

Supervisors to levy a special tax; relative to

* INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The House to-

night reduced the general State levy from 13 to

12 cents, and then passed the bill, also the general appropriation bill. The Senate passed the bill authorizing cities to issue bonds to fund their indebtedness; establishing a Superior and

abolishing the Criminal Court in Vanderburg

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—A complimentary banquet was tendered to the General Assembly to-night at the Bates House. Five hundred were present, and speeches were made by a number of distinguished persons, Gov. Williams being one.

CRIME.

YANKTON, D. T., March 1.—At a quarter past 10 o'clock this forenoon John McCall was executed under the direction of the United States

Marshal, for the murder of John B. Hickok

better known as "Wild Bill," in the Black Hills on the 2d of August last. McCall was a

Hills on the 2d of August last. McCall was a young man about 25 years old. He behaved throughout with the utmost coolness and nerve. He was attended during the past few days by a Catholic priest, and, while not denying his crime, appeared to regard his sentence as just, and evidently endeavored to go prepared to enter the next world

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

upon her appearance he fired two shots at her, neither of which took effect. Mr. Wilson, the chief of the Loan Division, seized the man, who, upon being released, shot himself, but only inflicted a slight wound. When the excitement had subsided the woman went home, and the man was taken to the station-house. Employes assert that the man declared the woman to be his wife, but employed under a different name.

MURDER CONFESSED.

MURDER CONFESSED.

Potrsville, Pa., March L.—Edward Kelly, a young Molly Maguire, has confessed that he murdered John P. Jones, a Superintendent of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at

Lansford, in September, 1875. He says that he did not want to commit the murder, but was

afraid to back out en account of the consequences of having cowardice attributed to him by his brother members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The confession has caused the greatest excitement throughout the coal region, and it is thought is but the forerunner of others.

Supervisors to levy a special tax; relative to fees of Sheriffs; amending the law for the improvement of Yellow River; appropriating money to defray the annual expenses of the State Hospital; appropriating \$2,000 for the State Agricultural Society.

In the Assembly a lengthy discussion was had on the bill appropriating money to Milwaukee and other local charitable institutions. It was finally indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote. A Day of Great Excitement and Enthusiasm at Columbus, O.

The Next President Departs with the Godspeed of His Fellow-Citizens.

In the Senate the School Text-Book bill was considered on motion of Senator Davis, a friend of the bill. Madison as a place for printing the books was stricken out. The bill was also amended by striking out the required capacity of the office proposing to contract for the work. The printing is required to be done in the State of Wisconsin. Five Pusillanimous Democrats Get Some Notoriety by Gross Incivility.

> A Short Speech on Board the Cars Just Before the Start.

abolishing the Criminal Court in Vanderburg County. The bill to build a new State-House failed twice for want of a constitutional majority—first vote, aves 47, and nays 43; second vote, ayes, 45, and nays 44.

To the Western Associated Press.

STATE-HOUSE BILL KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The new State-House bill was defeated in the House of Representatives to-day for want of a constitutional majority; vote—45 to 44.

A banquet is given to the members of the Legislature at the Bates House to-night by the State officers and prominent citizens of this city. Great Crowds Assemble at Every Town Along the Route.

Bulletin of the Progress of the Presidential Cortege Toward Washington.

Gov. Hayes Will Reach That City This Morning.

THE DEPARTURE. PAREWELL ATTENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—The fact that Gov. Hayes would leave to-day did not become known until this morning. As early as 10 o'clock the streets between his residence and the depot had assumed a holiday appearance, and vast crowds of people filled the sidewalks along the route to the depot. The Columbus Cadets and other military organizations, preceded by the United States Barracks Band and a long procession of citizens, escorted the Presidential suite to the depot, where they were met by an immense thering. After the Governor's speech, as the private car was attached to the rear of the train, the engineer of the switching-engine spoke to Gov. Hayes, who was standing at the platform, and said, "Good-by, Gov. Hayes. God bless you." Gov. Hayes extended his hand, and, as the train moved off, bade farewell to the engineer. As the train started loud cheers rang out from thousands of voices. As bells were rung and whistles sounded until the train had passed out of sight.

A PIECE OF LITTLENESS. In connection with the great outpouring of the people last night to attend the recep-tion of Gov. and Mrs. Hayes, the disagreeable fact is made known sthat a half-dozen who were appointed on last evening giving their reasons for not talting part in the reception. It appears that, when the subject was first talked about by prominent citizens of both political parties, it was deemed advisable to place upon the usual committees AN EQUAL NUMBER OF EACH POLITICAL PARTIIt not being positively known until late Tuesday night when the reception would take place, the Committee held a meeting and appointed both ladies and gentlemen to appear and assume the duties which the Executive Committee had assigned them in the programme which appeared in the morning papers. The Democrats on the Executive Committee were in the majority, and assumed the responsibility of naming certain persons of their party to act on various committees, the Republicans doing the same. The time being so short, there was no time to personally consult with all, and, as the reception was intended to be above anything naving political significance, the arrangements seemed most perfect. But, in order AN EQUAL NUMBER OF EACH POLITICAL PARTY.

jority, and assumed the responsibility of naming certain persons of their party to act on various committees, the Republicans doing the same. The time being so short, there was no time to personally consult with all, and, as the reception was intended to be above anything having political significance, the arrangements seemed most perfect. But, in order ro GIVE THE AFFAIR SOME PARTISAN COLOR, Mrs. Bell, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, who was defeated at the late election by Barnes, Republican, came out in a card declining to serve, or in any way taking part in the festivities. This card was followed by another signed by five Democratic politicians. There is a feeling of complete disgust by nearly every citizen-Democrats as well as Republic-ans-that the signers of these cards should so

far forget even common civility as to thus prominently intimate that there was any partisanship connected with the reception. It is PARTICULARLY EMBARRASSING TO THE DEMO CRATIC MEMBERS
on the Committee of Arrangements, who made
the appointments in good faith. It is most gratifying to know, however, that they were not missed. That their cards have given them a notoriety which they never before enjoyed is

evident. The distinction that they have themselves assumed is not of a character to increas in any degree a sentiment of respect and admiration among the people of this city.
TO THE DEPOT.
To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—Gov. Hayes and party left for Washington this afternoon at 1 o'clock, by way of Pittsburg and Harrisburg. His departure was made the occasion of a civic

COLTERURS, O., March 1.—Gov. Hayes and purity eth for whatington that afternoon at 1. Bifferacture was made the occadion of a citize and military ovation. The street leading from the Governor's residence to the depot was greyt electronic with flags, and crowed lined the side was a constant of the control of the control

an quiet occupancy of the apartment, inquired almost as soon as the others had come, 'Well, do you know how soon he will start?' No. 3 answered, 'On Thursday, most likely, if the count is over then.'

"The voices now became low and the couver-attention almost insudible again, and the transcention almost insudible again, and the transcention almost insudible again, and the transcention."

"The voices now became low and the conver-sation almost insudible again, and the impres-sion was given that they had drawn together and were looking over a map. Occasionally a word or sentence was uttered loud enough to be distinguished, and among them I heard the ex-pression, 'switch,' branches,' eating station,' 'dining-room,' 'he's the best engineer on the road,' 'are you cock-sure of him?' he could pick him off with a carbine as he came through the station, jump on his locomative and get away.'

one-third and over never returned to their homes. They perished in the discharge of their duty that the Republic might live. But there was something that force could not do. We would have our Union to be a union of hearts, and we would have our Constitution obeyed, not merely because of force that compels obedience, but obeyed because the people love the principles of the Constitution [long continued applause], and to-day, if I am called to the work to which Abraham Lincoln was called sixteen years ago, it is under brighter skies and more favorable auspices. [Applause, I do hope, I do fervently believe, that by the aid of Divine Providence, we may do something in this day of peace, by works of peace, towards re-establishing, in the hearts of our countrymen a real, a hearty, attachment to the Constitution as it is and to the Union as it is. [Long continued applause, which was only stopped by the approach of a locomotive, which moved slowly down to take the car away.]

Of course, a resumption of the remarks was impossible, and as the train moved away the air was rent with shouts. As the train emerged from the depot, a number of locomotives on the side tracks drowned the voices of the multitude in resounding toots—certainly a good-by sufficiently hearty.

NEWARK, O.

COSHOCTON, O., March 1.—At Newark there pick him off with a carbine as he came through the station, jump on his locomative and get away."

"Here the voices descended again, and were for a considerable time inaudible. At length No. I asked, 'Do you know where he's going to stop!' and received the answer, 'That's not a dead sure thing yet,' to which he rejoined, 'We might have found out whether he's going to stop at a hotel or not.'

"The voices dropped again, and the conversation was not again distinguishable until at the breaking up of the conference, when the parting injunction was given, 'Be sure you take care of those horses.'"

This was the extent of the story the mysterious guest of the National Hotel had to tell. He persisted in refusing to give his name, and took his departure. The references he says he overheard to "switches" and "eating-stations" are taken to apply to either the Relay House or Grafton Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, supposing that the implied conspiracy contemplated mischief to Gov. Hayes during his expected trip from Columbus to Washington over that line. The man may have misunderstood or exaggerated the conversation overheard.—that is, if he really heard it in any shape,—and have given it the tragic shape in which he repeated it. He may be like the Columbus man—a fraud or a lunatic, but the coincidence of the two stories is remarkable. He could have hardly got his cue from the Herald correspondent, and he could not be the same man for he would not have had time to get here from Columbus. Besides, he mentioned several incidents outside of the conspiracy story which went to establish his good faith; and he spoke, acted, and was dressed like a quiet, plain man of modest social standing. rom the depot, a number or acconstitute on the side tracks drowned the voices of the multitude in resounding toots—certainly a good-by sufficiently hearty.

NEWARE, O.

COSHOCTON, O., March 1.—At Newark there was another immense crowd of citizens to get a sight of the President-elect, and give him a hearty greeting. The Governor was escorted to the rear platform, and was kept busy for some moments in shaking hands as the people pressed forward with great eagerness for recognition. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the wishes for the success of the new Administration were showered down on the Governor. Calls were made for a speech, but the Governor bowed in ackowledgment, and in a moment the train was gone. After the train had passed a half length a colored man made a break for the car, clambered up and got a shake of his hand for his pains. The colored people are out in full force to-day. The train is about a quarter of an hour late, but everything is in splendid shape. The Presidential party is in the immediate charge of Col. L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati, and one of the Governor's staff, who is an admirable manager.

COSHOCTON.

DENNISON, O., March 1.—At Coshocton a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and there was the same show of enthusiasm as at other points. Although the train stopped but a minute, the hand shaking was carried on vigorously. Numerous dispatches are read at every station showing the progress of events at Washington, and the news quickly passes from one end of the train to the other. We are making good speed, and will undoubtedly reach Pittsburg on time.

DENNISON, STRUBENVILLE, AND PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, Pa, March 1.—The train carrying Gov. Hayes and friends arrived here on time, and every one is delighted with the trip. The train was immediately transferred to the Pennsylvania Central and left promptly on time. The reception at all points has been enthusiastic to a degree never before accorded to any public man in Ohio. Besides the places airready mentioned in these dispatches,

FOREIGN.

The Story Concerning Russian **Demobilization Officially** Denied.

Turkish Fanatics Blindly Demanding War Against Russia.

The English Fleet to Be Withdrawn from Turkish Waters. Proposition for a Conference of the Em-

THE EAST.

perors of Russia, Austria, and

Germany.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—To us members of SERVIAN LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED. BELGRADE, March 1.—Prince Milan's decree dissolving the Skuptschina produced a decided sensation among the Deputies, but the com-mand was obeyed. The dismissal of the mem-COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—To us members of the Legislature here who have daily met Gen. Hayes during the last two sessions, it is very amusing to read the published accounts of his views on the situation, his proposed policy, and his contemplated appointments to Cabinet and other positions. Set all such reports down as absolute lies. Gen. Hayes keeps his own counbers, without giving them an opportunity to ask embarrassing questions, is a decided success for the Ministry. Several agitators have been sel. No reputable person will write you that Gen. Hayes has talked one word about those THE MOSLIM DEMANDS WAR.

LONDON, March 1.—The rumor is confirmed that the Shirlef of Meeca has sent a petition to the Sheik of Islam, demanding a declaration of war against Russia.

London, March 1.—A.St. Petersburg dispatch says that the statement that an extraordinary council of Ministers on Monday decided to demobilize the Russian army when peace is signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro is absolutely untrue. No such council was

RAGUSA, March 1 .- The Miridites have taken up arms against Turkey, and are beseiging Puka fortress on the road to Prizrendi. Dervisch Pasha has sent troops from Scutari to relieve the place, and afterwards march against the AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

and rough-looking man arrived here last night, and went at once to the Executive office, which

dispatch from Berlin says it is believed that Prince Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has by a special commission of the Czar intimated to the Emperors of Germany and Austria the Czar's desire to meet them again.

The Standard's Vienna special also reports that a meeting of the three Emperors has been

proposed.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 2—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent of the Standard understands that the Porte intends to invite England to consent to the immediate return of her Ambassador to Constantinople, and thus set the example of other Powers in this respect.

The Times Berlin dispatch says it is understood that Prussia is endeavoring to obtain a concession in Constantinople in return for pecunisty assistance.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decisions on the Several Granger Cases.

The Railroad Laws of Wisconsing Minnesota, and Iowa Sus-

Gen Garfield Testifies Before the Real-Estate Pool Committee.

Reduction of the Public Debt During the Month of February, \$2,070,429. THE GRANGER CASES.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions: Peck et al. vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company et al., and Lawrence et al. vs. Paul and others, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's appeals from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.

These suits present the single question of the power of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to provide by law for a maximum of charges to be made by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for fare and freight upon the transportation of persons and property carried within the State or taken up outside and brought within it, or taken inside and carried out. The decision is that until Congress acts in reference to the relations of inter-State commerce it is competent for a State to regulate the laws of railroads so far as they are of domestic concern. This Company, State to regulate the laws of railroads so far as they are of domestic concern. This Company, it is said, has domestic relations with the State, and incidentally these relations may reach beyond the State. Until Congress undertakes to legislate for those who are without the State of Wisconsin may provide for those within, even though it may indirectly affect those without. Affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the original.

Affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

IOWA.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. the Attorney-General and State Treasurer of Iows. An appeal from the Iowa Circuit. In this case it is said the railroad companies are carriers for hire. They are incorporated powers, in order that they may the better serve the public in that capacity. They are, therefore, engaged in public employment affecting public interests, and, under the decision in the case of Munn & Scott vs. The People of Illinois (the principal case), subject to legislative control as to their rates of fare and freight, unless protected by their charters. In the absence of legislative regulation on the subject of fares, the courts must decide for it as they do for private persons when controversies arise what is reasonable. But, when the Legislature steps in and prescribes a maximum of charges, it operates upon the corporation the same as it does upon individuals engaged in similar business. A uniform rate of charges for all railroad companies might operate unjustly upon some. It was proper, therefore, to provide in some way for the adaptation of rates to the circumstances of the different roads, and the Legislature, in the exercise of its discretion, has seen fit to do this by a system of classification, and whether this was the best that could be done is not for the Court to decide. Affirmed. The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Ackley et al. Error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin. The only question presented in this case is whether a Kallroad Company vs. Ackley et al. Error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin can recover for the transportation of property more than the maximum fixed by the statute by showing that the amount charged was no more than reasonable compensation for the services rendered. The decision is that a between the Company and registrer.

portation of property more than the maximum fixed by the statute by showing that the amount charged was no more than reasonable compensation for the services rendered. The decision is that, as between the Company and freighter, the maximum of the statute is the limit of the recovery for transportation actually performed. If the Company should refuse to carry at the prices fixed, and an attempt should be made to forfeit its charter on that account, other questions might arise which will not be anticipated at this time. For goods actually carried the limit of State is the limit of the recovery. Affirmed. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

STILL ANOTHER.

Stowe vs. State of Wisconsin. The only question in this case not decided, is as to the effect upon the rights of these parties of charter of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company vs. Ackley, just decided, is as to the effect upon the rights of these parties of charter of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company passed by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in 1847. This provides that on the completion of said road, or any portion of the track, not less than ten miles, it shall be lawful

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

ATHENS, March 1.—The British Admiralty has ordered an immediate concentration of the British Mediterranean squadron at Maita. This move is important. The withdrawal of Great Britain from both Greek and Turkish waters is regarded as in furtherance of an understanding with the other Powers.

London, March 2—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that peace with Servia has been formally signed.

ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the Ottoman Parliament were held to-day.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.
LONDON, March 2—5 p. m.—The Standard's dispatch from Berlin says it is believed that Prince Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

MINNESOTA.

The Winona & St. Pete: Railroad Company vs. Blake et al., error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and No. 74, McGrata, Receiver, vs. Coleman, error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota. In the former case it is said that the road was, by its charter, bound to earry when called upon as a common carrier, and charge only reasonable rates. These are incidents of the occupation in which it was authorized to engage. The case is held to fall within the decision decided at the same time and stated above. In No. 74 its held the question is the same, and the decision is affirmed in both cases. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

Justice Field dissented in all the Granger cases, and, with the permission of the Court, will hereafter file an opinion.

REAL ESTATE POOL.

REAL ESTATE POOL.

GEN. GARFIELD TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—James A.
Garfield was before the Real Estate Pool Committee to-day, explaining his connection with
the \$5,000 alleged to have been paid him to secure his influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Gen. Garfield said that a
day or two before the Forty-second Congress
adjourned, Richard Parsons, an old friend and
brother lawyer, at that time Marshal of the
United States Supreme Court, came to him and
told him that he had been retained as counsel in
a certain matter before the Board of Public a certain matter before the Board of Public Works; that he had to make a brief relative a certain matter before the Board of Funne Works; that he had to make a brief relative to the interest of certain navements, but that he had to go away, and would lose his fee if he did not prepare the brief. He requested the witness to write a brief agreeing to divide any fee he might receive. Witness agreed to do as Parsons requested, and the latter thereupon brought to witness' residence all papers and models in the case, from which the witness prepared the brief. This was all the witness prepared the brief. This was all the witness did in the matter. He never asked for contract, or the price of anything, and it never occurred to him that in doing what he did he was interfering with any Ring or any scheme or any set of persons any more than that he was interfering with the right of acy citizen. He never saw Chittenden until the examination in 1874; never saw Deciolyer & McLellan in his life, nor Nickerson until this morning, and if there was any scheme with reference to securing witness' influence in any improper manner, it was never mentioned to him. Mr. Gartield continued: "If any man says it is true that I was influenced in my action as member of Congress and as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations by any improper considerations, that man is an infamous perjurer!"

NOTES AND NEWS.

Debt less cash in Treasury
Decrease of debt during February
Decrease of debt during February
Decrease of debt dince June 20, 1876.
Bonds issued to Facific Railroad Companice, inferest parable in inswill money:
Frincipal cutstanding.
Interest accuract and not yet paid.
Interest accuract and not yet paid.
Interest paid by the United States.
Interest paid by the United States.
The state of the state of the state of the states.

Balance of interest paid by the United States.

tained.

Balance of interest paid by the United States.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, lowing changes in the stations and cofficers of the Corps of Engineers, to tal March 3, 1877, are made: Lieut.-Col Casey, in addition to his present dut relieve Maj. O. E. Baboock of all his of the District of Columbia under the indirection of the Secretary of War, and C. Engineers Maj. O. E. Baboock is, at request, relieved from his present du will report to the Honorable Secretar Treasury for duty as engineer of the Lighthouse District, relieving Maj. Harwool. Maj. Baboock will take the st. Detroit, Mich., and relieve Maj. Godfrey of the charge of the St. Clair Flats Car of the improvement of the Saginaw Richeboygan Harbor.

NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Silas B. Dutcher Appraiser of Merchandise for New York City; Henry Espersen, of Wisconsin, Surveyor-General of Dakota.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER WILL ARTIVE here to-morrow afternoon.

APPOINTMENT.

P. Bareing has been nominated Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

Gen. W. T. Clarke, formerly in Congress from Texas, has been appointed Special Agent in the Internal Revenue service, and will be assigned to general duty.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL EXPLOSION. FATAL EXPLOSION.

Special Expects to the Tribuse.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 1.—This morning at half-past 7 o'clock, just after work had begun, the boiler in the saw-mill of Baker & Kocher, eight miles southeast of Huntington, exploded with a terrible report, shattering the building in fragments, many of which were carried a long distance. Samuel Hull was instantly killed, his body being literally blown to atoms. Five other men were fatally injured,—Joseph Brown, James Collins, John Fraser, Fred Ailen, and John Ko cher, the latter one of the owners of the mill. The cause of the explosion is not known.

DROWNED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1.—An old man who registered at the Capitol Hotel as Norman Cleveland, Hudson, Mich., yesterday, was drowned near the bridge at the depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway last evening. He was respectably dreased, about 65 years old, and had bought a ticket for Hot Springs. Ninety-seven dollars were found in his pocket.

BADLY JAMMED. Receisi Disputch to The Tribune.

Fr. Atkinson, Wis., March 1.—Thomas Brown, a hardware merchant of this place, was severely injured last evening while engaged in lowering a barrel of oil into his cellar. The barrel got away from him, and in some rolled over his head, bruising his face and I fearfully. He is conscious, but is considere a doubtful condition.

A FATAL FLAVOR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 1.—In Bull's drug-store, at Montgomery, George VanArdsdall and Michael Murphy died from drinking whisky which they had flavored vith aconite, mistaking it for Jamaica ginger.

DEATH IN A TUNNEL Sr. Louis, March 1.—The mangled remains of a man were found in the railroad tunnel this morning. It is supposed that two trains po over his body, which is terribly cut up. name has not yet been ascertained.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1 a. m. the Upper Lakes northerly and southerly talling barometer, rising temperature, rasnow, followed by colder, westerly winds. Time. | Bar. | Thr. Hu. | Wind.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28 incl usive was 523,576. The same time last year, 553,556. A decrease of 39,783.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

NA SRVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—Anderson M. Waddell, well known in sporting circles in Lo uisville, Cincinnati, New York, and Chicago, who recently killed Al Kirtland and was acquitted, deposited \$5,000 to be invested in realty for the future support of the widow and children. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 1.—The Rev. E. P. Hammond closed to-day a successful revival of three weeks here. There have been over 1,000 conversions. He goes from here to Syracuse, N. Y.

BLACK WASHED. BLACK WASHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The Board of Elders of the Frst Christian Chapel, reinforced by Elders Moore and Everett, of Cincinnati, and Irwin, of Columbus, to-night reached a verdict in the Black scandal-case. They acquitted the preacher on every charge. The report, with reasons therefor, will be read to the church on Sunday next. The Elders refuse to make it public before that time.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap, for chil-fren teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name and style of Jas. P. McKamara, & Co., expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

JAS. P. McKAMARA.

MICHARL J. WALDHON. NOTICE.—The Auction and Commission business were carried on as usual, at 117 Wabash-av., by the suicriber.

JAS. P. McNAMARA.

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARE

OF A O West Labo Street. WANTED.

U. S. Cavalry Horses Wanted. OFFICE OF THE DEFOT QUARTERSANT.
No. 6 EAST WASHINGTON-FT.
No. 6 HAST WASHINGTON-FT.
The undereigned will purchase at the Deare
Race-Track, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Intercommencing March 1, 1877, from 11 o'clock 2.
p. 10., one heaster I and thirty (130) Cartary Mar-

he U. S. Army.

The house must be of dark colors, and the borses must be of dark colors, and the borses must be of the colors or the borses must be of the colors of the borses must be of the colors of the borses must be of the colors of the borses must be of the borses of the borse

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Banks Busy with Board of Trade Settlements.

Vanderbilt Stocks and the Vanderbilt Will-Railroad Finances.

The Produce Markets Active, with Heavy Deliveries on March Contracts.

Weak-Other Breadstuffs Stronger.

The Registration of Receipts for Pork Products.

FINANCIAL.

The banks were kept busy by the settlements on the Board of Trade. The clearings indicated the volume of routine transactions. The principal de-mand for loans was from the thembers of the Board

volume of routine transactions. The principal demand for loans was from the thembers of the Board of Trade who incur obligations in one quarter in order to meet those in another. The commercial and miscellaneous supply of paper was not large, and, apart from their dealings with the Board of Trade, the banks had a quiet day.

Rates of discount were \$6,110 per cent to regular customers. On the street rates were 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at the opening of business at par, but closed at 50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$9,000,000.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS AND THE VANDERBILT

WILL.

The Vanderbilt stocks have been somewhat affected by the contest of the Vanderbilt will, but there is good authority for stating that there is much less connection between the stocks and the will than is supposed. A large part of the Commodore's property in the various corporations he controlled was transferred to his son William before his death. These transfers included the controlling interest in New York Central, and the Commodore's interest in Lake Shore & Western Union. The will does not relate to this property, which had ceased to be his before his death, and no contest could disturb William Vanderbilt's title to it, unless the control support the singular claim that the Commodore had no right thus to dispose of his property.

RAILBOAD FINANCES.

The Rock Island Company has issued a circular amouncing the jutention of the Directors to issue

The Rock Island Company has issued a circular amounting the intention of the Directors to issue 6 per cent mortgage bond and pay off the existing

per cent mortgage at the reserved price of 100 nd interest.

There was a meeting on Monday in New York of the holders of \$7,000,000 of the consolidated cortgage bonds of the roads forming the New Orsans connection of the Illinois Central, and a summittee was appointed to draft a plan for recranizing under one head the New Orleans, Jackson is Great Northern Railroad and the Mississippi Central Railroad. It will be remembered that these roads re now under foreclosure, to be sold on March 17 and April 26 respectively, and that the Illinois central Railroad holds some \$4,800,000 of their onsolidated mortgage bonds, under which issue he forelosure proceedings are taken. The Committee consists of Messrs. W. H. Osborn, ex-Judge Smott, W. H. Macy, and J. B. Alexander.

The Delaware & Hudson Company have been arved with notice of application for a Receiver. The complaint against the Company's management a bused on the assumption that its coal business is arried on at a loss. This is said not to be the case by its friends, who claim that the coal traffic of

friends, who claim that the coal traffic of the Delaware companies is done at a slight CAPITAL LOST BY RAILROAD DEFAULTS.

CAPITAL LOST BY RAILROAD DEFAULTS.
It is pointed out by the New York Dally Bulletin that the statement of the Railway Age that \$912,500,000 of railroad capital have been locked up in 1876 by railway defaults needs some explanation. The foreclosures consummated in 1876 belong in part to 1873, '74, or '75, when the defaults were first made. Again, many of the roads included in this calculation have been in a condition of virtual bankraptcy for many years, and their securities are not to be counted in at par. There is a third allowance to be made: in many cases the stock was issued without cash paid in, and the second-mortgage bonds have been generally issued at very low figures. The Bulletin calculates that at least \$400,000,000 should be deducted for these reasons from the total of \$912,500,000.

FRAUDS IN MINING CORPORATIONS. FRAUDS IN MINING CORPORATIONS.

correspondent in Silver City, Idaho, writes the Francisco Caronicle about the methods by State. He instances a dozen of them that have been ruined while the mines remained good. Mines that the management could make produce but \$14 to the ton, yield \$230 to private workers. The "South Mountain" mine had a paid-up capital of \$165,000; \$127,000 was taken from the mine, and \$266,000 was raised by assessment. The overcess.

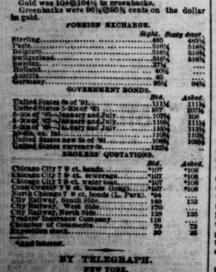
"South Mountain" mine had a paid-up capital of \$165,000; \$127,000 was taken from the mine, and \$366,000 was raised by assessment. The corporation finally went into bankraptey, owing \$457,000. The property was bought in at foreclosure for \$5,500 by the chief capitalist and manager of the Company, who then proceeded to reincorporate with a capital of \$200,000. The robbery of minority stockholders by financial and contract rings like those of the Pacific Railroads, and other familiar devices, is apparently regarded as a matter of course in these mining corporations. The knowledge that the machinery of the corporation is habitually used in this way in these enterprises does much to deter outside capital from investing in them.

THE GREAT CANADIAN FINANCIER.

Sir Hugh Allan, the recently deposed President of the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, has always been a bold and, until lately, a successful financier. With his brother he owned the great Allen line of steamships and the fact of clippers that monepolize the internal navigation of Canada. He is the Director of the great Montreal Telegraph Company, and till now the President of the Merchants' Bank. One of the first of his late safes of failures was sinking \$187,000 in a bribe to Sir John A. Macdonald to secure him the charter of the Canada Pacific. The corrupt bargain was discovered, and Sir Hugh Allan lost his \$187,000 and the control of the expenditure of \$150,000,000. Next, Sir Hugh failed in his negotiation for a railroad lean of \$2,000,000 in London. His attempt to stay the panic about his bank in Montreal, without retiring from the management, was unsuccessful, and he has had, snally, to withdraw. The stock of the bank (there are \$9,000,000 of it) stood at 100 in November last, but fell below 80 last week. Other Allan stocks have been severely punished. Montreal Telegraph has fallen from 158 to 1163, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation from 93 to 62, City Passenger Railway from 225 to 119, and Consolidated Bank from 102 to 93.

Receiver Grace, of the Continental Life-Insurance Company, has compelled Judge Fulierton to surrender the \$102,000 of bonds and mortgages held by the latter as counsel for the former Receiver, Anderson. This \$102,000 is part of the \$917,000 of Continental securities that were Irsinstered to the New Jersey Muunai in October Inst. Indictments for perjury and embezziement against Latther W. Frost, R. C. Frost, and J. P. Rogers, officers of the Continental, are now positively said to be in preparation. Mr. L. W. Frost has been sued by Receiver Grace for \$022, 204. 63.

Gold was \$104,51044 in greenbacks.



rying rates were 1 to 2% per cent. Loans were grain. But there is nothing to prevent the salso made flat." also made flat."
Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars,
127 in greenbacks, 121 % in gold. Silver coin, %

Silver at London Bushaman 127 in greenbacks, 121½ in gold. Silver coin, ¾ diacount.

Governments dull and steady.
Raiiroad bonds were irregular.
State securities were quiet.
Stocks opened strong, but fell off in early trade, reacted at call, and were weak about noon.

The most active were Lake Shore, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, and the St. Pauls. During the afternoon the market was heavy, and railroad specialities were influenced by the report of a disagreement among the freight agents of the New York Central and Lake Shore. St. Pauls and Michigan Central broke down under sharp maneuvering by bears, St. Pauls and Northwestern were unfavorably affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Granger case, it being adverse to the railroads. The market closed active and unsettled, but at a slight recovery from the lowest point, with the exceptions of Rock Island and St. Pauls common. Transactions aggregated 185, 000 shares, of which 46, 000 were Western Union, 7, 000 Northwestern, 4, 000 Rock Island, 21, 000 St. Paul, 2, 500 Erie, 42, 000 Lake Shore, 11, 000 New York Central, 7, 000 Michigan Central, 20, 000 Lackawanna, 12, 000 New Jersey Central, and 5, 000 pleaware & Hudson.

Money market easy; 24, 23. Prime mercantile Provisions Easier but Firm---Barley

Hudson.
Money market easy; 24@3. Prime mercantile paper, 314@5.
Custom receipts, \$330,000.
The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$2,024,000.
Clearings, \$25,000,000.
Sterling firmer; actual business, long, 483; short,

	SOVERNMENT BONDS.
	Coupons, '811113(65s 109)
	Coupons, '81 1124 608 1084 Coupons, '85 1074 New 4/5 1084 New 108 10-40s 1094
	New 108 10-40s 100%
	Coupons, '68113 Currency 681229
	STOCKS.
	Western Union 65% C. C. C. & I 25
	Quicksilver 144 New Jersey Central 94
	Outobatives ned : 9114 Rock Island
	Pacific Mail 243 St. Paul 174
	Mariposa 6 St. Paul pfd 46
	Mariposa pfd 636 Wabash 5
	Adams Express 101 Fort Wayne 99
	Weils-Fargo 83% Terre Haute 2%
	American Express 5774 Terre Hause plu 95
	United States 49 C. & A 95 N. Y. Central 93 C. & A pfd 108
	Frie 714 Ohio & Mississippi 514
	Erie pfd 1734 D., L. & W 6294
	Harlem 187 A. & P. Telegraph 19
1	Harlem pfd135 Missouri Pacific 214
1	Michigan Central 42 Indiana Central 254
ı	Panama
1	Union Pacific 67% Hannibal & St. Joe 11
1	Lake Shore 48% Central Pacific bonds. 105%
1	Illinois Central 51% Union Pacific bonds. 103%
1	Illinois Central 51% Union Pacine bonds100%
ı	Cleveland & Pittsburg 89 U. P. land-grant1025
١	Northwestern 3214 U. P. sinking-fund 9296
1	Northwestern pfd 51%

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 1:

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 1:

Wentworth av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sta, wf. 123x12076, with 25x123 ft on Arnold st. in same block, dated Feb. 28. \$10,000 West Polk st. 189 ft of Campbell av. s f., 25x 12485 ft. dated Sept. 22, 1878.

Dashbell st, 182 ft s of Tulrey-fifth st. e f., 48x 123 6-10 ft. dated Aug. 28, 1876.

Hoyne st. aw cor of North av. e f. 74x150 ft. 300 dated Feb. 24.

West Lake st. 25 ft w of Ann st. s f., 25x100 ft. dated Feb. 24.

West Lake st. 25 ft w of Ann st. s f., 25x100 ft. dated Feb. 24.

Michigan av. 310 ft s of Twelfth st. w f. 25x130 ft. dated Feb. 24.

Michigan av. 310 ft s of Twelfth st. w f. 25x130 ft. dated Feb. 20.

Lot on street 298 ft w of Kedzle av and n w cor of West Kinzle st. e f., 175x125 ft. dated Jan. 17.

Clayton st. 35 7-10 ft w of Morgan st. n f., 25x 4.000 ft. dated Aug. 14, 1758.

May 10 ft. dated Feb. 29.

Dayton st. 25 ft s of Clay st. e f., 25x125 ft. dated Jan. 17.

Clytourn av. 230 ft n w of Sheffield av. s w f., 25x110 ft. dated Feb. 28.

Dayton st. 25 ft s of Clay st. e f., 25x125 ft. dated March 1.

West Van Buren st. 204 ft e of Leavitt st. 48x06 ft. dated Feb. 9.

Gardner st. w of Larrabee st. n f., 433-10x ft. dated March 1.

Worst Van Buren st. 204 ft e of Leavitt st. 48x06 ft. dated Feb. 28.

Dayton st. 25 ft n of Arthington st. w f., 25x125 ft. ft. dated March 1.

West Van Buren st. 204 ft e of Leavitt st. 48x06 ft. dated Feb. 29.

Lot of the dated Feb. 30.

Gardner st. w of Larrabee st. n f., 433-10x ft. dated March 1.

West Van Buren st. 204 ft e ft. 25x110 ft. dated March 1.

West Van Buren st. 205 ft n of White st. w f., 23x1125 ft. ft. with buildings, dated March 1.

Centre st. 25 ft n of Arthington st. e f., 25x110 ft. dated March 1.

West Chicago av. 100 ft e of Wood st. s f., 30x 107 ft. with buildings, dated Feb. 30.

127 4-10 ft. with buildings, dated Feb. 30.

2 500

SOUTH OF CHYLLENTS WITHIN A RADUITS OF SEVEN Paulina st., 288 ft n of Fiftiech st. e f. 48x124 ft. (with other property, MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Paulina st, 288 ft n of Fiftieth st, c f, 48x124
ft (with other property, dated Feb. 17.......\$ 1,700

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments

The state of the s	18,77.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	2,921	6,672	6,947	8, 149
Wheat, bu	12,071	31,920	13, 272	35, 392
Corn. bu	64, 737	107, 970	67, 239	86,813
Oats, bu	29, 541	13, 200	19, 303	18, 438
Rye, bu	2,570	2,080	380	800
Barley, bu	6,880	6,500	15, 288	6,045
Grass seed, lbs.	405, 020	302,950	174, 717	59, 359
Flaxseed, lbs .	75,090	102, 200	18, 434	88, 890
B. corn, lbs	17, 300	1,800	24, 233	22, 180
C. meats, lbs			2,074,860	
Beef, tes			38	152
Beef, bris		70	18	83
Pork, bris			3,988	704
Lard, 1bs	8,700	414, 160	173,984	25,600
Tallow, lbs	21.505	41,003	205.400	59,950
Butter, lbs	40, 622	49,552	60,515	23, 315
D. hogs. No	2,148	831	401	206
Live hogs, No.	10,437	9,946	2.798	3,922
Cattle, No	7.087	4, 175	4, 058	2,776
Sheep, No	2,417	3, 289	660	1, 393
Hides, lbs	115, 117	186, 282	157, 380	149,970
Highwines, bris	50	205	103	412
Wool, lbs		20,854	28,950	20, 127
Potatoes, bu	2,453	********		
Coal, tons	3, 118	3, 202	515	802
Hay, tons		120	31	
Lumber, m		295	1.694	1,451
Shingles, m	*********	720	455	428
Salt. bris	**** ******		1, 339	1.859
Poultry, lbs	16, 295	57,512	17,770	14, 130
Poultry, coops	5	7		*** *****
Game, pkgs		31		
Eggs, pkgs		805	35B	91
Cheese, bxs		874	82	45
G. apples, orls.		140		*** *****
Beans, bu	1,264	100	48	*** *****

grain. But there is nothing to prevent the same lot of pork from being shown to two men as the property of each of them. It is also said that the honor of the men who now issue the receipts is a better guarantee for quality than any certificate that could be issued or indorsed by the Board of Trade or the State. For instance, a lot of pork lying in the storehouse of a packer is not only carried by him till wanted for shipment, but it is kept in good condition, being overhauled at least twice during the summer, at his expense, because he is interested in preserving the reputation of his brand. They say that the packer would not thus follow his pork through an outs ide warehouse, and that there would be a good deal more sour pork than now if the radical change were made that is demanded by some parties. All the growlers do not, however, ask that the property be removed from the packinghouses. Most of them ask only for a registration that will be a guard and a guarantee against double issue.

that will be s'guard and a guarantee against issue.

It is very probable, after all, that the proposal will come to naught. The pending threat of separation if there be what is thought to be undue interference with "our" views of business propriety is like the sword of Damocles in the minds of some people; and so they grumble in secret. They must roar, but then, under the circumstances, they do it "as gently as any sucking dove."

The stock of flour in Chicago is reported at 63, 900 bris, against 60, 150 bris a month ago, and 58, 753 bris a year ago.

900 bris, against 60, 150 bris a month ago, and 58, 753 bris a year ago.

The stock of pork in New York is 49, 522 bris, against 46, 623 bris a month ago, and 27, 645 bris a year ago. The corresponding stock of lard is 44, 701 tos, including off color and stearine, against 33, 166 tos a month ago.

The packing at Cincinnati during the past four months, which form the regular packing season, is reported at 523, 576 hogs, against 563, 359 last season, and 560, 164 two years ago. The difference between receipts and shipments leaves 1, 556, 360 head for packing in Chicago and city consumption during the same period.

THE MARKETS.

during the same period.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and comparatively steady, the fluctuations in prices not being severe, though frequent in some departments. The trading was chiefly for future deliveries, and had reference largely to the fact of deliveries made on March contracts. Provisions were easier, and the leading breadstuffs firmer. Jobbers of dry goods were only fairly busy, the quiet which has prevailed for the past ten days or more remaining undisturbed. In values no changes quiet which has prevailed for the past ten days or more remaining undisturbed. In values no changes were reported. The general market remains unqualifiedly firm, and with the return of activity further price changes will no doubt be made. Groceries were quiet and unchanged. Sugars, teas, and rice were firm; other lines steady. There was a moderate movement in foreign and domestic dried fruits at nominally steady prices. Prunes, raisins, and applies were very cheap, and an active movement by and by is confidently predicted. Fish were steady and unchanged. In the butter market there was a dull and heavy feeling, the tendency being to lower figures. Cheese was firm, with sales at 13½@14½c for good to fancy factory, The oil market was unsettled, but values were without positive change. Leather, bagging, tobacco, paints, and colors were nominally steady. The lumber market was again quoted steady and moderately active. Freight rates were again lower,—otherwise there was no change in metals or hardware, The demand for these goods is improving. Wool, hops, hides, and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed was in better request and firmer, and other seeds were quiet. Pouitry was in smaller supply than usual, and in fair request, especialy fine dressed stock. Potatoes continue to sell slowly. Hay was very dull and weak.

Rait freights were dull and irregular, with no change in saking figures. The nominal rate was S5c to New York, and 40c to Roston ner 100 has of

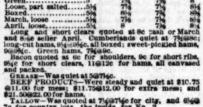
Rail freights were dult and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York, and 40c to Boston per 100 hs of grain, but probably no room taken at those figures. Lake freights were quiet and easier. Room was taken for 43,000 bu rye to Buffalo at 3½c per bu,

at Chicago Customs March 1: Order of Dominion Bank, 1,000 ou barley; J. Goldsmith & Bro., 10 bales leaf tobucco. Amount collected, \$14,-

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the aggregate, and tregular, but averaged higher. The receipts of bogs were rather small, and they were quoted firmer, but the deliveries of product on March contracts were heavy, and that fact caused a shade of weakness. It was found, however, that the volume of offerings was not excessive, and the market recovered its tone, nearly reaching the advanced figures of the previous afternoon. The advices from other points indicated little change in values, and it was expected that a considerable proportion of the proporty delivered will be shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks, which now are not excessive, with the exception of pork. There was a fair demand, chiefly from the short interest.



BREADSTUFFS.

Formity, Bac. 10, 201 17, 79 14, 161 10 (case, plane) 11 (case, plane) 12 (case, plane) 12 (case, plane) 12 (case, plane) 12 (case, plane) 13 (case, plane) 13

new mixed at 204 and 4c; 3, 600 bu rejected at 254 and 3, 600 bu do at 354 and 6 and 5 and

tal, 5, 600 bu.

Wheat, sales 115, 000 bu at \$1.29 cash, \$1.23% March, \$1.34% April, and \$1.25% May.

Corn. 35, 000 bu for May at 44%.

May. 1, 500 tos seller April at \$0.95.

LATEST. 205, bus at \$14.90. Mess pork was quiet. Saies: 225 bris at \$14.90\$
14.925 for April, and \$14.675 for March.
Lard was quiet, with sales of 500 tos at \$9.975 for April, and \$10, 10 for May.
Short ribs sold (100,000 tcs) at \$8.05 for April.
Wheat was moderately active and a shade easier.
March sold at \$1.225681.23, closing at \$1.2254; April sold at \$1.24568. April and closed at \$1.2956.
Corn was stronger. March sold at 4064056c, April at 405(44056c, and May at 44564456c, all closing at the outside.

40%(440%c. and May at 44%44kc, all closing at the outside.
Oats were quiet at 33%c for March and 36%c for May.

Mess pork was in moderate demand, closing stronger than on 'Change. March closed at \$14.70. April at \$14.12% for May.

4.200 bris at \$14.70 for March, \$14.82% for April, and \$14.17% for May.

Lard was quiet and stronger, closing at \$9.569.97% for April and \$10.07%(510.12% for May. Sales: 1,500 tos at \$9.87% for April.

Short ribs were firmer, with sales of 200,000 lbs at \$8.25% 50 for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOROL—Was quiet at \$2.00@2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a moderate order trade. No change is made in quotations, but instances are cited where consigned corn mostly inferior, has been offered at lower figures: Choice green hurl, 5.407c; medium hurl. red tipped, 43465c; green trush, with hurl enough to work it, 5.6554c; red tipped with do, 45445c; red do, 36334c; inside brush, 564c; medium to choice stalk braid, 45554c; inferior brush, 3c; erooked do, 524c.

BUTTER—The position of the market was essentially the same as on the preceding days of the week. The demand was light, neither the local nor outside trade seeming inclined to order in advance of actual needs, and under a steadily augmenting supply prices continue to work downward. We now quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 25:250c; medium to good, 18622c; infeior to common, 12816c; roll, 13617c.

BAGGING—There was a molerate call for goods in this line at the annexed prices, the market ruling firm: Stark, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peeriess, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskez, 19c; burlap baga, 4 and 5 bu, 13615c; gunies, single, 14615c; do, double, 2462445c.

CHEESE—Prices of this staple were firm, and for really "gilt edge" good holders were realizing slightly higher figures than recently quoted, viz.; 14½c. The prevailing prices. The poorer grades were scarcely inquired for.

COAL—Hemsius steady at unchanged prices. We quote: Lackawanns egg. \$7.50; do nut and range, \$8.00; Bossburg. \$7.00; Briar Hill. \$6.00; B

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the aggregate, and trequilar, but averaged higher. The receipts of back were rather small, and they were quoted firmer, but the deliveries of product on March contracts were heavy, found, however, that the volume of offenings is a not excessive, and the market recovered its tons, nearly reaching the advanced figures of the previous afternoon. The advices from other points indicated little change in values, and it was expected that a considerable proportion of the proporty delivered will be shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not excessive, with the exceptible proportion of the proporty delivered will be shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not excessive, with the exceptible shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not excessive, with the exceptible shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not exceptible proportion of the shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not exceptible shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not exceptible shipped out, causing a material reduction in our stocks which now are not exceptible shipped out, causing a state of the shipped out,

white Lift, States with Rose, States or Royal Savon, State Savon imperial, State Golden West, State Banner, 6-1.

HAY—Was very dull, being almost unsalable. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, 88.00; No. 2 do, 87.50; mixed, 48.00; prime upland prairie, 87.00 on track; No. 1, 85.50. HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 bris at 81.00 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady at the moment, but a turther decline is looked for as soon as grubby hides become plentiful. Following is the price list: City butchers' cows, de: sters, 7c; green-cured, light, 88.c, and heavy, 75.c: damaged, 65.c: part cured, 11.50.c. and heavy, 75.c: damaged, 65.c: part cured, 11.50.c. and prime dry KD, and calf. 14c: dry-salted hides, 11.c; deacon skins, 45.6:30c. calf. 14c: dry-salted hides, 11.c; deacon skins, 45.6:30c. all. 14c: dry-salted hides, 11.c; dry

at \$6.50 for beech.

VEAL—Was easy at 705c for the best offer
WOOL—Continues in moderate request a
Harding, Gray & Dawey, of Boston, write i
"There is no change to notice in the wo
The demand from manufacturers continues s brobability of a fifth being added next month, if suitable parcels should come forward. Total shipments to America direct amount to 4,979 baies, which, with the cargo of the Doretta, now about to sail, will make 6,500 bales. There is no doubt but that the shipments direct from Australia will amount to 2,000,000 lts, and supplies of this wool will soon be arriving. Quotations: Washed feece, fine and medium, 25637c; do coarse, 25636c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 2024c; do coarse and medium, 2423c; tubwashed, prime, 40642c; do poor to good, 35c 40.

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. 7, 402 9,872 10,437 9,818 37, 529 45, 110 61, 911 6,713 10,351 8,860 ..25, 746 ...20, 809 ...19, 845 1,630 929 4,056 2,306 2,408 2,798 7,512 876-174. 1874-75. 1875-78. 1876-77. November 616,301 727,407 401,303 308,193 December 665,771 331,703 470,134 541,803 January 457,083 568,347 446,001 380,685 February 303,341 421,833 363,444 243,932 1,714,791 270, 885 ..236, 117 Totals... wing were the average weights:

1876-77. 1875-78.

188.
198.
296.
297.
271.
297.
271.
257.
283.
281. Average for four months.

Below will be found the Secretary's report of the re-ceipts and shipments of live stock during February. It shows an increase in the receipts of cattle of 14.880 head, and a decrease in the receipts of hors and sheep head, and a decrease in the receipts of 116,512 and 7,802, respectively: of 116,512 and 7,802, respectively:

Receipts—
C. R. 1 & P. R. R. 16,509
Illinois Central Railroad. 14,200
C. B. & Q. R. R. 23,103
C. B. N. W. R. R. 15,419
C. & A. R. 10,675
P. Ft. W. & C. R. 116
Michigan Central Railroad. 26
L. S. & M. S. R. R. 117
P. C. & St. L. R. 208
C. D. & V. R. R. 308
C. M. & S. P. R. B. 4,261
B. & O. R. R. 306
Driven in. 35 Hogs. 39, 621 41, 513 93, 254 40, 128 12, 689 1, 165 1, 286 1, 517 2, 306 8, 382 382 1, 208 66 243,932 460,444 13,557 28,151 37,059 120 12,364 174 11;516 Michigan Central Railroad. 18, 386 L. 8. & M. S. R. R. 15, 116 B. & O. R. R. 5, 616 P. C. & St. L. R. R. 889 C. D. & V. R. R. 112 C. R. I. & P. R. R. 201 Illinois Central Railroad. L. 976 C. B. & Q. R. R. 207 C. & N. W. R. R. 257 C. & A. R. R. 1,746 C. M. & St. P. R. R. 94 C. & P. R. R. 94 C. & P. R. R. 81 132 105 237

of the trade had looked for, and as Eastern advices were searcely less discouraging than on the earlier days of the week, the most that bolders could hope to de was to avert a further decline. In this they were fairly successful, the medium grades of cattle alone being appreciably lower. The number of buyers present was again large, and an active market was witnessed. The proportion of choice grades was noticeably small. The best were taken at \$5.00%3.5.5, but sales at \$5.00 and upward did not exceed 300 head. Most of the day's business was done at \$4.00%4.90 for medium to prime shipping steers weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 hs, and at \$3.00%3.65 for butchers stuff and stock cattle. Inferior grades soid at \$2.50%2.75. The market closed easy with a good deal of stock unsold.

Price.
\$4.30
4.25
4.25
4.30
4.25
4.10
4.10
4.25
4.10
4.00
4.00
3.90
3.90
4.20 \$5.50 5.20 5.10 5.10 5.00 5.00 5.00 4.90 4.90 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 44. 1.294 4.05 38. 1.132 3.90
33. 1.218 4.05 38. 1.132 3.90
33. 1.234 4.05 38. 1.132 3.90
33. 1.234 4.05 18. 1.197 4.29
111. 1.318 4.024 24. 1.209 3.05
111. 1.318 4.024 17. 1.073 4.10
118. 1.291 4.00 17. 1.073 4.10
118. 1.291 4.50 17. 1.033 4.05
117. 1.315 4.00 17. 1.033 4.05
118. 1.225 4.00 22. 1.098 3.35
118. 1.234 4.50 20 8.03 3.45
118. 1.234 4.50 20 8.03 3.45
118. 1.234 4.50 29. 8.03 3.45
119. 1.290 4.55 35. 1.098 3.20
117. 1.190 4.55 35. 1.098 3.20
117. 1.290 4.45 12. 910 3.15
117. 1.290 4.45 12. 910 3.15
118. 1.237 4.45 18. 1.017 3.124
115. 1.232 4.45 20. 1.094 3.634
127. 1.290 4.45 12. 910 3.15
131. 1.277 4.45 18. 1.017 3.124
132. 1.270 4.45 67 E7838. 1.014 4.00
18. 1.284 4.0 14. 9.00 3.05
18. 1.256 4.45 18. 900 3.05
18. 1.256 4.45 12. 1.085 3.00
18. 1.297 4.40 14. 9.90 3.00
33. 1.297 4.40 14. 9.90 3.00
33. 1.297 4.40 14. 9.00 3.05
17. 1.208 4.35 18. 12. 1.085 3.00
18. 1.298 4.35 18. 18. 361 2.90
34. 1.299 4.35 36. 817 2.80
17. 1.308 4.35 18. 18. 380 18. 12. 18. 38.606.5.5, heavy pocking ring flat significant of the state of the state

Western corn-fed.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Fa. March 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1.503 head, or or care of through stock and 22 cars for sale here; total for three days, 1.826 head; nearly everying is sold out a prices 25 co of from last week; what is left on band will be shipped on; no buyers; best, 83.506.0 c): medium to good, 44.7565.30; common to fair, 83.2664.50.

EGGs—cheepipts to-days, 2.145 head. Hous—thecelpts to-day, 2,145 head; total for three days, 4,565; Yorkers, \$5.2565.50; Philadelphias, \$6.256.40.

days. 4,565; Yorkers, 85,2565. 30; Philadelphias, 86,25
68,40.

SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 1,500 heas; total for three
days. 8,00 head; selling at \$4,005.50.

BUFFALO.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts. 400; total for the week.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts. 400; total for the week.

22,840; market only moderately active: prices weaker;

%6456 off last week's quotations; sales of 6 cars fair to
good sheep at \$4.624,95.60; 2 cars coarse Illinois. 125
bs. \$5.40.

BOSS—Receipts. 1, 100; total for the week. \$500; demand light; sales of 8 cars Yorkers, good to choice,
\$5.2566, 35; 4 cars heavy, \$5.5065, 75; 5 cars unsold.

ST. LOUIS. March 1.—Hous—Higher; bacon, \$5.302

5.50; butchers' to Philadelphia, \$5.4085, 70.

CAPTLE—About & lower on light shipping steers,
other grades unchanged; choice to Isancy steers, \$5.2566

.85; 10064. 35.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. March 1.—Hous—Demand fair and market firmt, fair to good light, \$5, 2565, 50; common, \$4, 70 (63, 15; packing, \$6, 5063, 80; butchers', \$3,8566,00; receipts, 1, 185; shipments, none, BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LITERPOOL, March 1-11 a. m. -PLOUR-NO. 1, 25a;

No. 2, 24a.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d;

spring, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d;

No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d.

Corn-New, 28 1046250; cld, 28s ed.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 6s ed. Lard, 6s ed.

LITERPOOL, March 1-Latest.—Corron-First; 666

Bacon-Long clear, 380 ed; short clear, 40 ed.
Tallow-American, 40 ed.
Petroleum-Spirita 10s; refined, 14015a.
Linseed Oil.—25 ed.
Resin-Common, 04s; pale, 13a.
Spirita Turpenvinz—38a.
London, March 1.—Tallow—45140425 ed.
Spirita Turpenvinz—754275 ed.
Gristata Turpenvinz—754275 ed.
Glassow March 1.—Sugar—Advanced ed palarge business doing.
Anywarp, March 1.—Purnoleum—3344.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

New york.

Special Dispatch to The Tribural.

Grain-Little business in spring wheat, but market still in buyors' favor; shippers bought to fill low freights and miliers to complete flour contracts; winter wheat heavy; nominally lower; sales 12,000 bu ungraded spring at \$1.31% for export; 5,000 bu No. 2 Milwawakee on private terms at about \$1.41% in store. Rye is standy; a little better export inquiry; Western, \$169846. Trade in corn light; prices again declined at 500%55754c; steamer mixed, 575%3754c, closing at 50%55754c; steamer mixed, 575%3754c, steamer mixed, 575%3754c, closing at 50%55754c; steamer mixed, 575%3754c, closing

WHISKY-Market dull; \$1. 11 bid; held at \$1. 12.

nonical moments of the control of th

WHISKY-Dull and nominal; \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\) BALTINORE.

BALTINORE. March 1.—PLOUE—Quiet; casier, but not quotably lower: Pennsylvania red, \$1.50\(\text{s}\) 1.50\(\text{s}\) 11.50.
BUTTES—Dull and heavy; extra fine Western tubs, 22
624c; do rolls, 20:22c.
PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.
COFFEE—Master; Kio, carroos, 176204c; Johbing, 174

COFFEE-Kader; Rio, cargoes, 1762004c; jobbing, 1754
62114c.
WHISKY-Quiet; \$1.10.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 214,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-COFN, 103,000 bu.
ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, March 1.—COFFON—An advance is asked,
but none established; asies at \$11.00.
FLOUIS—Quiet and unchanged; very little done.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher, but mactive;
No. 3 do, \$1.40344,4054
cash; \$1.4034454 strong and higher, but mactive;
No. 2 mixed, \$7563756, comberrately active and higher; No. 2 mixed, \$7563756, comberrately active and higher; No. 2 mixed \$7563756, comberrately active and buver; No. 2 side days; \$4344
June. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 side days; \$4346
June, Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 side days; \$4346
June, Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 side days; \$4346
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June, Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 side days; \$4346
June, Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 side mm; No. 3 apring, 380400.

Whitsky-\$1.06.

Pork higher; \$13.25 cash and March; \$16.50616.05 April; \$15.65615.85 May. Lard quiet; \$0.75 bid cash. Bulk meats stronger; bulk clear rha. up country, \$6; here 8% cash and March. Bulk clear sides, 8% casked; 8% bid. Bacon higher; \$66; \$160.

Side: e86c asked; 896c bid. Bacon higher; 656; 896c.

NEW OBLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, March 1.—Flours—Quiet and weakysuperine, \$5.5065.75; XX. \$6.0066.25; XXX. \$6.506

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; 33654c. Oats quiet
but firm; \$1. Louis 47648c; 64ena, 50652c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower; \$2.60.

HAY—Market dull; prairie, \$14.00316.00; choice,
\$17.00618.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; \$16.00. Lard quiet; jobbing
tierces, \$10.50616.25; kegs, \$11.00611.75.

Bulk
metal—strice dull; shoulders, loose, 536c; packed,
strice dull; shoulders, loose, 536c; packed,
shoulders, 75c; clear sib. 56c. Bacon—Market dull;
shoulders, 75c; clear sib. 56c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; \$1.0561.00.

COPYER—Quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Firm with the firm in the firm, shoulders, 56c; leals with the firm in the firm, shoulders, 56c; leals with the firm in the firm; bid cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
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gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562046c in
gold. Sugar quiet but firm; kin cargoes 17562

ed. Rye unchanged. Corn inactive and lower; yellow, 550; sail, 550:554c. Osts-Market dull; white, 30:8 42/5c. Whirst-Market dull; \$1.10. REGILTS - Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu. Shirberts-Corn, 58,000 bu. Milwauker. Milwauker. Milwauker. Milwauker. Milwauker. Milwauker. Grain-Wheat steady; opened a shade higher; closed dull; No. 1, \$1.30; No. 2, fresh, \$1.30; March, \$1.275; April, \$1.204; No. 2, fresh, \$1.30; March, \$1.275; April, \$1.204; No. 3, Milwauker. \$1.30; March, \$1.275; April, \$1.204; No. 3, White, 34,330. Rye quilet; No. 2, fair demand; No. 3, white, 34,330. Rye quilet; Osc. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, spring. March, 63c. Frovisions-Pork steady at \$14.62. Prime lard, \$50. Dressed hogs, \$5, 5566.00. RECRIPTS-Flour, 4,400 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Corron—Quiet but firm: CINCINNATI, March 1.—COTTON—Quiet but firmi 11%c.
FLOUR—Duil; a shade lower; family, \$6, 75@7. 00.
GRAIN—Wheas duil and unchanged; red. \$1.4001. 50.
Corn in good demand; 405445/\$6. Oats duil and drooping; 360s41c. Rye duil; 75@70c. Barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVINIONS—Pork firmer; \$15.25@15.50; apot, \$16.00
asked. Lard; kettle, 105@11c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders. 6c; bulk short ribs. \$9,c spot; 93, June; short clear, 85@. Bacon quiet and steady; 64@7c. 96
95c, and 95gc.
WHIST—GOOD demand, but at lower rates; \$1.05.
TOLEDO, O., March 1.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat casier; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.50;
extra 40, \$1.55; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.460; March, \$1.495; April, \$1.479; May, \$1.51; No. 2 do. \$1.31;
\$1.495; April, \$1.479; May, \$1.51; No. 2 do. \$1.31;
Adv. 405c; No. 2.26.
L40; 405gc, No. 2.26.
L40; 405gc, No. 2.26.
L80; 405gc, Oats duil and beminal.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; coats, 6,000 bu.
BOSTON, March, E-FLOUR—Market dull, forced calca-

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; case, 6,000 bu; abs. 6,000 bu; abs. 6,000 bu; be nade at 6,000 bu; be node at 6,000 bu; be node at concessions; illinois, 87,2568, 22, Girain—Corn dull; mixed and yellow, 86,961c. Oats steady; No. 2; white, 55,956c; No. 1 white and No. 2 mixed, 50,851c; No. 3 white and 2 mixed, 45,947c. HAY—Western, \$16,00,819,00.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Thous—Dull and unchanged, SAIN—Wheat dull and lower; 38c on track; 30c April; 41c May.
FROVINION—Firm annunchanged.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Grado, 40c on track; 30c,9651,95c, 0ats dull; Toledo, 40c on track; Burley neglectep.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Corrow—Demand fair and prices higher; sales 3,100; good ordinary, 10%,610%c; low middling, 11%,611%c; middling, 11%,611%c; good middling, 12%,612%c; middling fair, 12%,612%c; fair, 18613%c; receipts, net, 1,417 bales; gross, 2,145; exports to Rotterdam, 1,290; by river, 4, 220; to New York, 2,000; stock, 503,026.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The package trade was moderate, and jobbing branches was more active. Cortes

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.
Patrisauno. Pa. March 1.—Petracleum—Dull; crude, \$2.4062.45 at Parker's; refined, 15c, Philadeiphia delivery.
Claveland, O. March 1.—Petracleum—Market steady; standard white, 110 test, 15c. WILEIFOTON, March L. APIRITA TURN

COUNTY AFFAIRS

Another Batch of Bills--Roll of the Commission

Conly and Fitzgerald Donate The Earnings to the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum.

A Resolution to Cut Down Salaries Es with a Singular Fate.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board held yesterday afternoon, all the members preserved Mr. Tabor.

A communication was read from the Superfixed ent of Schools inviting the Board to visit the Remail School to-day to attend the commence exercises.

lows:

C. G. Ayars. 74
James Bradley 74
James Bradley 74
P. Carroll. 74
P. M. Cleary. 24
John Conly. 64
W. Fitzgerald. 74
T. Guesther. 72
G. J. Hoffmann 74
Henry Lensen. 74
John McCaffrey. 64
Michael Muloy. 74
K. G. Schmidt. 74
H. C. Sense. 55
C. C. P. Holden. 74
Mr. Conly mored the \$15 2,418

C. C. P. Holden....74

Mr. Conly moved the suspension of rules to satisfied the last named bill, and the motion prevaled, and the Commissioners, with the acception of Mr. Senne, voted "aye" on the passage of the bills. When the latter's name was called, he said he could not vote for it, because the Commissioners had charged more than they were entitled to make the law, hence his vote.

the law, hence his vote.

THE ORPHANS MADE HAPPY.

As soon as the vote had been announced on the passage of the per diem of the Commissioner, Mr. Conly arose and asked the Clerk to the Board to make the order for his salary payable to the Orphan Anylum in Bridgeport, on the condition that Mr. Fitzgerald would do the same thing. Some weaks ago he had made the offer, and now he proposed to achieve to his promise.

Mr. Fitzgerald—I understand that the gauttening is to give his entire salary. If that he so, the Clerk can make my order payable to the Orphan Anylum also.

is to give his entire salary. If that he so, the Clerk can make my order payable to the Orpan Asylum also.

Mr. Conly—My offer was to give dellar for dellar with you, and I am prepared to do it.

The Chair—Mr. Conly, I believe, has a charp for mileage in his bill?

Mr. Conly—Yea, sir.

Mr. Fitzgeraid—I understood the gentleman to offer originally to give all that was coming to his from the county,—his entire salary,—if I would, and I want to hold him strictly to his piedge. He will find that there is no back down in me.

Mr. Conly—The Clerk can draw my order for salary payable to the Asylum.

Mr. Fitzgeraid—And mine, too. I make the salary payable to the Asylum.

Mr. Fitzgeraid—And mine, too. I make the salary payable to the Asylum.

Mr. Fitzgeraid—And mine, too. I make the salary payable to the salary to some like institution, if Mr. Conly—Mr. Clerk, make my entire order, salary, mileage, and expenses, payable to the Bridgeport Asylum. [Applause in the lobby]

Mr. Cleary—I am glad to see this generoity, is there anybody else who wants to give their hard-carned pay away? Speak up Carroll, you make Schmidt. [Applause.]

There were no responses, and no further bequests, and business proceeded.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Schme'dt offered a resolution calling on the Hospital Committee to make inquiry as to the feasibility of patting a gas machine into the new Hospital. Adopted.

Mr. Senne introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on Roads and Bridges to inspect the various toll-roads in the county and report their condition to the Board. Adopted.

various toil-reads in the county and report their condition to the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzgerald introduced the following resolution, and urged its adoption in a lengthy speech: whereas, Taxes for county purposes in the County of the county and a series amount to a green barried with the county and a series amount to a green barried and collected for taxes within an county for county purposes, the expenditures of the county are largely in excess of its income; and, pressively demands at the hands of the Boards rick serving as to the necessity of each and every of the expenditures made by the said county and a series and immediate intrachment in said expenditures. Therefore, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to examine, and at as early a day as coming the chair to this body, what retrachments as examined to be made.

After the resolutions had been read,

MR. GURNYHER.

After the resolutions had been read,

MR. GURNYHER and pies and everything that pertains to the management of his Bland farm. He did not raise as much hay as be used to, and his wife had less butter to sell that she had drenty years ago, all of which was besulffully said, but its application would not have some seen had he not said in conclusion that he was opposed to the resolutions and would not have been seen had he not said in conclusion that he was opposed to the resolutions, and the stream of the county were greater than its income from tax, and he say as a superfuce and prediction to the resolutions.

Mr. Dunne was in favor of the Republican se

mounts—Bull:

Inc. Philadeign of the Chair and finally related him that there being no quorum no motion could be entertained. Mr. Cleary—What are we going to do about it?

The Chair and Comisizey rubbed their heads to declared adjourned sine die.

This appeared to come as a relief to Pitagania notwithstanding his respiration had been killed, for he complimented the Chair upon having sain more searably than ever before. He hoped he looked their reshed into the room, and the meeting came to an end.

COMMER

How England Is L Export Trac A Wail from the

Newspaper What England Is 1 United States G

Large Increase in Our E 1876.

Great Palling Off in the Importations

The Boot Getting of Leg at Las Some Peculiar Facts Sh

cial Figures Special Correspondence of Tame York, Feb. 28.—In a researced to the readers of Tame facts and figures tending to she try was not, at least from a conview, rushing headlong to bowwows," as Mr. Mantilini official statistics which I quot while our imports had failen of during the year 1876, our export greatly increased. This, not fact that our manufacturers a vociferous during the year it hard times." But, it seems, wing on our export trade, Englar This fact his been widely commengiah newspapers, and a recemmental trades of the condition of trade last year, its article as follows:

the condition of trade last year. Its article as follows:

Our national trading accounts the end of the year, show no state, our exports for the year at 575, 856 (\$1,002, 879, 280), again (\$1,107,790,615) in 1874. Of three the decrease for the year wood (\$20,000,000), and of from an our state of the year wood (\$20,000,000), the total decrease for the year wood (\$20,000,000), the total decrease of \$20,000,000, the years in the year of yea A loss of one-sixth of her three years may well excite alm Her exports for 1876 were \$200, in 1874, and \$115,000,000 less Something over \$20,000,000 of \$200,000 of \$

in the export of cotton goods, in that of iron and steel. It i products that the United State products that the United State rapid strides that not only hat turers supplied the home den actually pushed their goods lot Great Britain, competing with manufacturers both as to que Cotton and from manufacturer admit their defeat, and are puzz to devise ways and means when cover their lost prestige. To depindles are tille, their working our cotton mills are rewhile our cotton mills are runight to fill orders which have a which it will take them many melete, some of which orders condition. In these two great and iron, England has lost her will be the fault of our manuage regains it.

will be the fault of our manuever regains it.

A MARKED CONTAL

In marked coutrast with Extrade are the figures compiled

Young, Chief of the Treasury reau of Statistics. He has ver
lated the statements of our inports, brief summaries of transferred to some of our transferred to some of our trathe columns of two or three their condensed form those swonderful change in the volum and imports during the past for ports, of all kinds, having falle 000,000, and the exports increaduring that period. So it seem peated cry of "retrenchment have been something more than words. The following classific words. The following classific ports for 1872 and 1876 will indi-ticular kinds of goods our. "re-

| 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872. | 1872 Live stock. 3, 703, Metals—
Copper and man'ftres 3, 200, Lead and man'fc'tres 3, 200, Tin and man'fac'tres 17, 225, Other metals. 2, 406,

N. E. S. 1. 721, Produce—
Beer and wine 10, 691, Coffee. 42, 048, Fraite 10, 554, Rice 2, 518, Seeds 4, 280, Tes 3, 50, Tes 10, 566, Silk goods 10, 566, Silk goods 10, 566, Silk goods 12, 946, Wool—Raw 28, 002, Cloths 36, 714, Carpets 3, 328, N. E. S. 11, 802, N. E. S. 80, 437,

1875 97, 850,
The above table of importation cotton goods was \$16,616,089, tables of exports show that to ports of the same articles was shows that the product mills in 1876 exceeded the year. In that year they cobales of cotton, the next his being 1,800,000 bales in 1874.

ARTICLES OF LU. "Hard times" was, of or a portion of the decrease when the practice of rigid forced in every household in were dispensed with. How in superfluous articles affected. Mr. Young shows by the folio

Singular Fate. eting of the County Board was moon, all the members present

Public Charities reported in ating \$16, 539, 31. Approved. Jail and Jail Accounts relies amounting to \$6,488, 33, l of the Sheriff and the Clerk for February. Approved. Town and Town Accounts researment of \$1,193, 31, and d paid.

Public Service reported on \$6,411.88. Approved. The presented the pay-roll of the 1 for the last quarter, as fel-

\$15

e suspension of rales to audit ad the motion prevalled, and with the exception of Mr. on the passage of the bills, ame was called, he said he because the Commissioners a they were entitled to under

had been announced on the mof the Commissioners, Mr. ed the Clerk to the Board to salary payable to the Orpham on the condition that Mr.

derstand that the gentleman salary. If that be so, the order payable to the Orphan

was to give dollar for dollar epared to do it. ly, I believe, has a charge

derstood the gentleman to all that was coming to him entire salary, —if I would, n strictly to his pledge. He to back down in me, rk can draw my order for sylum.

mine, too. I make the dolieve to a deserving institute in this, will give my next me like institution, if Mr. alla, to keep the promise he ever.

ever, reversely to the control of th

was read from the Superintend-ng the Board to visit the Nor-p attend the commencement Great Palling Off in the Value of Our Importations. the several county institutions broary were read and referred. L RATCH OF BILLS nong the bills was \$100 from uring the Board proceedings a "organs;" for coal at the carriages for the Grand Jury, oners in the Jall the last quarcoal at the County Agent's ment at the Hospital, \$858.28; one on the columns and pilast-t-House, as per architect's earli were referred to appropriate

The Boot Getting on the Right Leg at Last. .

COMMERCE.

How England Is Losing Her

Export Trade.

A Wail from the English

Newspapers.

What England Is Losing the

United States Gains.

Large Increase in Our Exportations in

1876.

Some Peculiar Facts Shown by Official Figures.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—In a recent letter I presented to the readers of TRE TRIBUNE some facts and figures tending to show that this country was not, at least from a commercial point of view, rushing headlong to the "demnition bowwows," as Mr. Mantlini would say. The official statistics which I quoted showed that while our imports had fallen off very materially during the year 1876, our exports had been very greatly increased. This, notwithstanding the fact that our manufacturers were particularly vociferous during the year in their cries of "hard times." But, it seems, while we are gaining on our export trade, England is losing hers. This fact has been widely commented on by the English newspapers, and a recent number of the Manchester Courier gives a doleful account of the condition of trade last year. I quote from its article as follows:

PORTS.	
872.	1876,
934, 171	\$26, 549, 421
785, 064	20, 168, 978
826, 457	3, 921, 260
777, 052	14, 801, 302
764, 191	4, 172, 834
172,023	1,990,254
269, 850	1, 795, 365
837, 532	1,532,23
198, 012	6, 603
817, 463	236, 455
106,087 207,013	1, 508, 851 None.
188, 270	5, 504, 619
879, 015	4, 433, 378
010,013	1, 200, 376
368, 681	11, 874, 406
984, 285	4, 053, 702
030, 488	3, 952, 370
342,777	4, 084, 030
703, 071	1, 552, 768
100,011	4,000
116, 490	497, 871
200, 063	604, 288
25, 898	11, 281, 275
09,727	1, 269, 139
SEPT. SEC	a For a
34, 393	3,711,953
40, 229	410
224, 698	8,994
21, 190	1, 138, 662
100 20100	
91, 413	7,089,700
48,370	44, 221, 372
54,077	11, 258, 797
818,064	1,504,672
F0,017	3, 343, 060
63, 609	19, 159, 897
209, 318	60, 834, 494
22, 235	6,057,997 7,753,658
666, 222	28, 165, 224
80,714	5, 491, 323
40,090	0, 101, 020
002,718	6, 843, 670
14, 494	30, 979, 595
28, 169	1,009,298
02, 344	6,079,795
	66, 326, 684
	- 01 01101 001
	37. 688 62, 575

675, 301 1, 957, 727 4, 029, 024 975, 930 ancy goods.

be said of

THE WATCH IMPORTATIONS.

The falling of of \$2,688,627 in the importations of watches is not because there has been any falling off in the consumption, but because our own manufacturers can make better watches at a less price than they can be made in Europe. But a short time since an article went the rounds of the papers in this country containing the remarks of the Swiss Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, on his return home, recting the fact that Switzerland's nose was out of joint in the manufacture of watches, and that the thousands of Swiss workmen who were engaged in that industry would have to seek other means of obtaining a livelihood because the American manufacturers could make better and cheaper watches than they. Not only have they supplied the home demand for watches, but they have built up a large and valuable trade with other countries. A large portion of the loss in the importation of articles of luxury is accounted for by the general reduction in price, although in tea and coffee there is shown a loss in quantity as well as value.

OUR EXPORTATIONS.

Mr. Young's tables of our exportations show

try was not, at least from a commercial point of view, rushing headlong to the "demnition bowwows," as Mr. Mantilini would say. The	tation of articles of luxury is accounted for by	stance that doctors must have a license to practice	after they have been licensed than they have been	con
bowwows," as Mr. Mantilini would say. The	the general reduction in price, although in tea	their profession, and that a diploma or certificate	for twenty-five years; and certainly they have	10.765.07
	and coffee there is shown a loss in quantity as well as value.	shall take the place of said license. Sec. 4 of the	thumb' with the regular graduates. I do not an-	This
	OUR EXPORTATIONS.	bill provides that such practitioners as have not a	prehend any trouble from that source; it is true that some sort of college may be found which will	miss
official statistics which I quoted showed that while our imports had fallen off very materially	Mr. Young's tables of our exportations show	diploma shall apply to certain medical colleges,	that some sort of college may be found which will sell diplomas for money, and prostitute its frac-	ever
	that the year 1876 was, in that respect, the most	there enumerated, and shall be by them (if found		doze
during the year 1876, our exports had been very greatly increased. This, notwithstanding the	prosperous the country ever knew. A glance	worthy) fitted out with a document entitling them to kill or cure, according as their knowledge of	think anything of that kind will take place in this	H
fact that our manufacturers were particularly	at the subjoined table shows in what articles our export trade has made large gains:	simples aided by the good providence of God shall	The speaker further parried several of the objec-	thir
vociferous during the year in their cries of	1872. 1878.	determine.	tions made to the section, by saying that he ex-	tors
"hard times." But, it seems, while we are gain-	Chemicals \$ 4,762,057 \$ 4,364,963 Cotton—Raw 197,730,890 187,691,275	The text of this provision is as follows:	pected the bill would be amended before it was put upon its passage so as to include all the medical	this
ing on our export trade, England is losing hers.	Cotton—Raw 197, 730, 890 187, 691, 275	SEC. 4. Any person filing a certificate or diploma as provided in Sec. 3 ("any chartered college") of this set, shall attach an affidavit thereto that the same is	coileges in the State and such others near by as	Gre
This fact has been widely commented on by the	Manufactured 3, 984, 360 9, 818, 397 Iron manufactures 13, 560, 782 14, 188, 198	provided in Sec. 3 ("any chartered college") of this	would make it convenient for all parties; also that	gan
English newspapers, and a recent number of the	Leather goods—	true and genuine: Provided, That any person now	there was no doubt that the two courses of leet-	cian
Manchester Courier gives a doleful account of	Leather	set, shall attach an affidavit thereto that the same is true and genuine: Provided. That any person now practicing medicine or surgerf may be examined by the handly of either of the following-named medical colleges: Rush Medical College, of Chicago: Chicago: Manbemann Medical College, of Chicago: Manbemann Medical College, of Chicago: Masouri Medical College, of St. Louis: St. Audia Medical College, of St. Louis: A merican Medical College, of St. Louis: A merican Medical College, of St. Louis: or the Louisvilla Medical College, of St. Louis: or the Louisvilla Medical College, of St. Louis: or the Louisvilla Medical College, at Louisville, Ky.; and if found by such faculty competent to practice medicine or surgery.	there was no doubt that the two courses of lectures provided in the bill would be made to come at least six months apart. He had, he said, an idea that what the State really needed was a Medi-	and
the condition of trade last year. I quote from	Manufactures, etc 7,950,377 6,934,276 Metals—Copper 343,044 4,013,284	leges: Rush Medical College, of Chicago; Chicago	idea that what the State really needed was a Medi-	State
the condition of trade last year. I quote from	Quicksuver 775, 263 1, 448, 385	lege, of Chicago; Bennett Medical College, of Chicago;	cal Board to supervise the profession. It would be an excellent idea were it not impracticable be-	mak
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Silver ore 2, 182, 523 39, 607	Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis; St. Louis Medi-	cause of the feeling between the several branches.	our
Our national trading accounts, brought down to	Petroleum 33,994,810 49,719,801	lege of Missouri, at St. Louis; American Medical	If it were made up of allopaths, there would be no	plon
ment our exports for the year amount to 2000 -	Carriages 462,587 772,717	ical College, at Louisville, Ky,; and if found by such	rest for the homeopaths, and if the latter had control the former would be placed in a bad light,	for
575, 856 (\$1, 002, 879, 280), against £223, 465, 963 (\$1, 117, 329, 815) in 1875, and £239, 558, 121 (\$1, 197, 790, 615) in 1874. Of cotton manufac-	Clocks	faculty competent to practice medicine or surgery, and faculty shall grant such persons diplomas without the courses of instruction provided for in Sec. 1 of this	while if the eclectics and any other branches were	of th
61, 197, 790, 615) in 1874. Of cotton manufac-	Agricultural imp 1.765.078 9.355.019	the courses of instruction provided for in Sec. 1 of this	admitted to representation some two of them	prof
three the decrease for the year was nearly £4,000, -	Fertilizers 427, 144 1, 088, 302	acs.		er of
000 (\$20,000,000), and of iron and steel £5,000, -000 (\$25,000,000), the total decrease being £20, -	Ordnance stores 521,742 2,119,107 Musical instruments 445,480 979,172	This section has caused not a little difference of	The substance of Dr. Danforth's remarks was	don'
730, 679 (\$103, 653, 395). This steadily declining	Wooden ware 3, 050, 325 3, 451, 810	feeling between various professional men in good standing, and a TRIBUNE reporter, desirous to	that he was in favor of the bill when amended, as	Give
trade is at length influencing the national revenue;	Woolens 724,070 948,703	know what a medical man might think of this pro-	he expected it would be, in the particulars named. DE. G. D. BEESE,	simp
reduced employment and diminishing profits nat- urally tend to a lessening expenditure. The fall-	Paper 724, 528 908, 494	posed law, saw	a leading homeopath, was cross-examined. He was of the opinion that it would be difficult to	will
ing off in the manufacture of iron means, of course.	Hemp 603, 163 1, 031, 297	DR. WALTER HAY	was of the opinion that it would be difficult to	ing h
a large diminution of wages in particular districts.	Corn 29, 031, 818 40, 824, 784	yesterday and showed him the section referred to.	compel old practitioners to go back and take out a certificate when they had entered upon the prac-	all th
and, consequently, a less purchasing power in the hands of one great class of consumers. Looked at	Wheat	"It won't do," said the Doctor, "because it	tice and privileges of the profession. If it could	matt
as a mere diminution of national sales amounting	Other breadstuffs 2, 353, 204 6, 519, 915	puts everything in the hands of the medical col-	be done legally, it would be of great benefit. He	have
to £5,000,000, we may perhaps hardly realize its	Hops	leges and gives them a most favorable opportunity	did not think the Legislature could do it. If the standard of graduation was as high as that pos-	anyb
full significance; but follwed out in detail it is seen to involve consequences of serious magnitude.	Fruits	to sell diplomas."	sessed by the faculty, it would do. The trouble	show
A loss of one-sixth of her export trade in	Tobacco 26, 588, 724 35, 522, 024	"Dwells there such corruption amongst medical	was they graduated men whom they knew to be ignorant, and who knew vastly less than they did. It	of bo
three years may well excite alarm in Eugland.	Wood 14,654,403 14,308,131	minds?" asked the astonished reporter.	was a question of the competency of the Legislature	nent
Her exports for 1876 were \$200,000,000 less than	Sugar and molasses. 2,735,879 5,573,904 Resinous products., 6,579,314 4,118,653	"From my experience in seeing the way they	to legislate a man out of business when the State	when heali
in 1874, and \$115,000,000 less than in 1875.	Provisions-	are conducted, I must say that I haven't an alto- gether favorable opinion of them. Why, when I	took hold of the matter. He attributed the real cause of the evil to the multitude of colleges strug-	lieve
Something over \$20,000,000 of this decrease was	Bacon and pork 27,997,119 55,108,713 Beef 1,848,693 4,783,244	was one of the Faculty of Rush College, I remem-	gling to maintain existence, in order that their faculty might wear the title of Professor, and to	that
in the export of cotton goods, and \$25,000,000	Beef	ber that out of some eighty odd examination papers	faculty might wear the title of Professor, and to	spok can c
in that of iron and steel. It is in these two	Cheese 8,421,032 11,817,006	handed to me for correction, I rejected twenty-	hold the graduation fee as an item of income was essential to their existence. These colleges could	the e
products that the United States has made such	Fish	two. Well, what became of them? Why, they	essential to their existence. These colleges could not afford to reject a candidate, for every time they did they rejected \$25 or \$30 of income. As a	Bible
rapid strides that not only have our manufac-	Tallow 6, 849, 438 7, 946, 063	were passed and diplomas granted to these students,	they did they rejected \$25 or \$30 of income. As a	So,
turers supplied the home demand, but have	N. E. S 28, 013, 717 32, 914, 682	who, in more than one case, committed the most	remedy for the evil he advised the esiab- lishment by the State of a University	did t
actually pushed their goods into the markets of	Total\$521, 593, 169 \$652, 376, 773	outrageous mistakes. Now, what faith can I have	lishment by the State of a University in which medicine should be taught by	down
Great Britain, competing with and beating ber	The decrease in the exportation of raw cotton	in a medical college's certificate when it passes	faculties that would represent fairly in knowledge all the schools that justly claim con-	getti
manufacturers both as to quality and price.	is accounted for by the largely-increased home	such papers as those? I am glad this subject is be-	fidence, the course of instruction to be as nearly	all t
Cotton and iron manufacturers there clearly	consumption; which partially shows itself in the	ing agitated. It needs agitation. The standard of	free as practicable, with a high standard of pre-	Colle
admit their defeat, and are puzzling their brains	increased exportation of manufactured cotton	the profession is too low, but such legislation as is here proposed will not elevate that standard, but	liminary and medical instruction required of the student. Then, that no one should be allowed to	cago.
to devise ways and means whereby they can re-	goods. An increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in the exportation of agricultural implements speaks	on the contrary, in my opinion, it would have just	enter upon the practice of medicine unless he	wealt
cover their lost prestige. To-day many of their	well for a new country, beside which almost	the opposite effect."	possessed the knowledge that the institution was prepared to furnish. Dr. Beebe was unable to	neces
spindles are idle, their workmen unemployed,	any European nation is old enough to be its	"Do you know of anything in the way of legis-	suggest any remedy for the weeding out of quacks	cures
while our cotton mills are running day and	agricultural grandfather. Our agricultural	'The best State laws in regard to the practice of	and irregular practitioners.	magn as the
night to fill orders which have accumulated and	friends, too, seem to have made some discover-	medicine I ever saw or knew of are	DR. A. J. BAXTER,	it i
which it will take them many months to com-	ies in the matter of fertilers, whereby they have built up a thriving business. But it is in the	those of Florida and South Carolina. In	on the subject. He said there were professors	for
plete, some of which orders come direct from	article of breadstuffs that this country finds its	each of those States everything was put in the hands of a State Medical Board, made up	who were not even graduates of a medical college,	embr
England. In these two great staples, cotton and iron, England has lost her prestige, and it	greatest export trade, the shipments of corn,	of members of the State Medical Society, who were appointed to places on the Board by the State Gov-	and he knew of a college in Philadelphia where	same
will be the fault of our manufacturers if she	wheat, flour, etc., having nearly doubled within four years, as will be seen from the above table.	appointed to places on the Board by the State Gov-	diplomas had been actually sold to incompetent persons. These hybrid colleges held the same re-	powe
ever regains it.	In fact, for most of those articles which are	ernment. Of course the State Medical Society was composed of the best medical men in the State, and	lation to the regular institutions that Charley	
A MARKED CONTRAST.	among the necessaries of life, this country has	this board could not be anything else than an	O'Malley's Police Court did to the United States Supreme Court.	of the mony
In marked contrast with England's loss of	been called upon for liberal supplies, the de-	honest, incorruptible one, whose members had the	In answer to the question as to the measure he	risky
			In answer to the question as to the measure hew	
Young Chief of the Treasury Department Ru-	mand increasing steadily and surely year by	for their own honor, at heart. When a	would propose to remedy the evil, Dr. Baxter	vanta
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu-	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by	for their own honor, at heart. When a	would propose to remedy the evil, Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to	circle
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex-	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase	for their own honor, at heart. When a	would propose to remedy the evil, Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then	Dr.
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples:	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to ap- ply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed; if not, he was exam-	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise, Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a	Dr. stron prote
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been transferred to some of our trade circulars, and	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples: 1872. Oction, 188	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed: if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent,	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise, Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized it would	Dr. stron
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been transferred to some of our trade circulars, and the columns of two or three newspapers. In	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples: 1872. Cotton, lbs	for their own honor, at heart. When a mean came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed; if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent, was given a diploma. The law required him to de-	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery. but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized-it would have to be composed of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Spiritualists, Thompsonians, and Urinarians. The	Dr. stron prote pacit; ternii with
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been transferred to some of our trade circulars, and the columns of two or three newspapers. In their condensed form these statistics show a wonderful change in the volume of our exports	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples: 1872. Cotton, lbs	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed; if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent, was given a diploma. The law required him to denois this diploma thus accepted by the Board with the County Clerk of the county in which he de-	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized it would have to be composed of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Spiritualists, Thompsonians, and Urinarians. The regular physicians had sent delegations to Spring.	orcle Dr. stron prote pacity ternit with thirty
Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been transferred to some of our trade circulars, and the columns of two or three newspapers. In their condensed form these statistics show a wonderful change in the volume of our exports and imports during the past four years, the im-	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples: 1872. Cotton, lbs	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed; if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent, was given a diploma. The law required him to denosit this diploma thus accepted by the Board with the County Clerk of the county in which he desired to practice, the Clerk giving him in return a	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized it would have to be composed of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Spiritualists, Thompsonians, and Urinarians. The regular physicians had sent delegations to Spring.	circle Dr. stron prote pacity ternit with thirty distre his ur
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Young, Chief of the Treasury Department Bu- reau of Statistics. He has very carefully tabu- lated the statements of our imports and ex- ports, brief summaries of which have been transferred to some of our trade circulars, and the columns of two or three newspapers. In their condensed form these statistics show a wonderful change in the volume of our exports	mand increasing steadily and surely year by year. The above table gives the increase by valuation; the following shows the increase by quantities in a few staples: 1872. 1876. Cotton, lbs. 991, 844, 615 1, 563, 455, 388. Corn, ba. 45, 018, 033 67, 339, 756 Wheat, bu. 29, 005, 609 54, 157, 607 Cheese, lbs. 65, 459, 462 100, 179, 396 Tobacco, lbs. 219, 600, 000 310, 400, 000 Hops, lbs. 1, 164, 372 8, 937, 951 Bacon, lbs 276, 428, 270 420, 572, 234 Beef. 25, 713, 575 57, 852, 459	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed: if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent, was given a diploma. The law required him to denois this diploma thus accepted by the Board with the County Clerk of the county in which he desired to practice, the Clerk giving him in return a certificate stating that the diploma had been deposited with him, and that the physician bearing it was permitted to practice. When I was in Palativas permitted to practice. When I was in Palativas permitted to practice.	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized twould have to be composed of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Spiritualists, Thompsonians, and Urinarians. The regular physicians had sent delegations to Springfield to regulate this very thing, and they logrolled and lobbied, but the people would not have it. He could not think of a measure at that moment that would change the present condition of	stron prote pacit ternii with thirty distre his un zens
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Certainly the manufacturing industries are doing well, which is an indication that 1877 has taken up the foreign trade where 1876 laid it down. Now, if the domestic trade rec	for their own honor, at heart. When a man came into the State and desired to practice there, he was compelled to apply to this Board. If his diploma was satisfactory, he was passed: if not, he was examined by the Board, and, if found to be competent, was given a diploma. The law required him to denosit this diploma thus accepted by the Board with the County Clerk of the county in which he desired to practice, the Clerk giving him in return a certificate stating that the diploma had been deposited with him, and that the physician bearing it was permitted to practice. When I was in Palatka I never saw my diploma for several years; it was locked up in the County Clerk's office. Of course when I moved into another county, which I did, I took my certificate back, got my diploma, and got another certificate back, got my diploma, and got another certificate back, got my diploma, and got another certificate of the County Clerk in the county to which I removed. Well, now, to show you the result of this system: I remember once that Mayor Duval, of Palatka, had employed a man in his family, but had dismissed him on account of something he had done which wasn't exactly gentlemanly. The man presented his bill in due time, but Duval had learned that he was not regularly admitted to practice, and refused to pay. The man threatened to such him, whereupon Duval reminded him that he had no certificate, and advised him that the very best thing he could do was to leave the State within tyenty-four hours, or he (Duval) would have him arrested for not complying with the lawswhich made it an offense for anybody to practice without this certificate, and imposed a penalty of \$500 fine and imprisonment, with a certain amount to go to the informer. The man left in short order. Of course, such a law drove away the quacka, and I have never seen States so free from them as were Florida and South Carolina. For, although a man might practice without his diploma, still be could get no pay for it, which was ade enough, and he was, moreover, lia	would propose to remedy the evil. Dr. Baxter said a State Examining Board might tend to abolish quackery, but then the question would arise. Who are regular physicians? Then there would be difficulty in organizing such a Board. When one came to be organized-it would have to be composed of Allopaths, Homeopaths, Spiritualists, Thompsonians, and Urinarians. The regular physicians had sent delegations to Spring-field to regulate this very thing, and they log-rolled and lobbied, but the people would not have it. He could not think of a measure at that moment that would change the present condition of things. THE ONLY PROTECTION FROM MEDICAL MANSLAUGHTER! To the Editor of The Triburs. CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The State Senate bill No. 12 claims to be an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois. The following section (4) of the bill will doubtless astonish all who are familiar with the medical colleges thus named, some of the Professors not having either a diploma or a medical education. [This section is given above.] The most plausible reasons assigned for endeavoring to secure the passage of this bill is either to whitewash, indorse, and boost into notice a few ill-begotten medical colleges, or to forestall and prevent the passage of an act establishing a State Board to examine and admit to practice such as were found upon such examination to be competent physicians. Let us examine the facts as they exist concerning the medical practice in this State, in which a large share is done by graduates from the colleges named. Do we need any laws regulating the practice of medicine, and thus protecting the citizens against impostors? I think I can truly say, and I believe every competent physician in the State will concur with me in saying, that we most unquestionably and emphatically do. Then the question arises, Why do we need such legislation? The reasons are these: First, thousands die annually in this as well as every other State in the Union from malpractice alone; second, there has	circle Dr., strong prote pacitic with thirty ternih with thirty ternih circle pacitic with thirty ternih lis uzens che either being tor with them Dr. effort versal them Dr. effort versal them or for the manual pills a condition or for the manual tinued an Am innea condition to the tribute of the tribute bade to the strong protect of the tribute of tribu

ders for weapons to be used in the impending war.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Everybody says that the prospect for a good business year is most excellent. If the Presidential question is settled speedily and peaceably a general business revival is expected. Certainly the manufacturing industries are doing well, which is an indication that 1877 has taken up the foreign trade where 1876 laid it down. Now, if the domestic trade receives the anticipated stimulus, said to be held in abeyance solely by the Presidential muddle, there would seem to be good ground for belief in a coming season of unusual prosperity. Everybody is living in hopes of the fulfilliment of the promises made last October, when business took a sudden spurt, and made business men happy. A few days more and we shall know the outcome of the Presidential troubles, and can then judge better of the future.

JARRETT & PALMER.

New York, March 1.—Jarrett & Palmer will give up Booth's Theatre May 1, at which time their lease expires. May 7, 1874, they leased the building for three years at \$40,000 a year.
They sought a renewal at a reduction, which
was refused. Mr. Palmer is in ill-health, and
Mr. Jarrett will take a resting tour to Europe. Their management has been very successful on the whole. They do not intend to leave the the atrical business entirely, but will keep an office here in charge of Joseph H. Tooker, and furnish stars to such theatres as desire them.

THE SOUTH PARK. THE SOUTH PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICA20, March 1.—Garrett L. Hoodless, who makes his headquarters in Charles W. Colehour's office, is trying to reach the Board of Trade for signatures to a petition to the Senate in favor of the Rowett resolution, and has called on Mr. Randolph, the Secretary of the Board, for that purpose. The petition comes from Colehour and Dunlery, and yet Colehour's other man Friday, Mr. Fitch, is in Springfield telling members that Colehour is opposed to the resolution.

CUAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Schnylkill Exchange has established the prices of coal for March as follows: Lump, broken and egg, \$2; stove, \$2.25; chestnut pea. \$1. The Lehigh Board prices at the same time are, to the line trade, lump, \$2.50; lump to furnaces, \$2.25; broken and egg, \$2.80; stove, \$3; chestnut, \$2.65; pea, \$1.60. This is a decline of five cents per ton on lump, fifteen cents on broken, and twenty-five cents on stove.

FINANCIAL MENDOTA, Ill., March 1.—Mr. Jowell Shirk, engaged for many years in the boot and shoe trade in this city, has made an assignment of his stock to Mr. Williams, of Ohio Station, for the benefit of his creditors. THE DOCTORS.

What They Think of the Bill Introduced by Senator Joslyn.

nating Certain Colleges as Licensers. The Majority Express Themselves as

Opposed to This Feature of the Plan.

A Good Word Said for the Practice in South Carolina and Florida.

of Vitopathy. The Electro-Biologists and Elixir Ben Moving for

Steps for the Organization of the College

Self-Preservation. JOSLYN'S BILL.

WHAT THE DOCTORS THINK OF IT.

Among the bills now before the Legislature is one introduced by Mr. Joslyn. which provides in substance that doctors must have a license to practice their profession, and that a diploma or certificate shall take the place of said license. Sec. 4 of the bill provides that such practitioners as have not a diploma shall apply to certain medical colleges, there enumerated, and shall be by them (if found worthy) fitted out with a document entitling them to kill or cure, according as their knowledge of simples aided by the good providence of God shall

Especially of the Clause Desig-

mentioned in the bill; I cannot see why a discrimination was made against them."

"Do youknow why and by whom the present bill was prepared?"

"It was drawn, I understand, by Mr. Joslyn, who is not a physician, and he presented it because, as he said, he had had trouble in his section of the country with doctors against whom he could find no remedy because they had no diplomas."

"I am not to infer, am I, that you are opposed to a bill of this general character from what you have said?"

"Oh no; not at all. On the contrary, I think one ought to be drawn and passed, but I am of the opinion that it should come from the hands of the profession; it should be prepared by wuch men as Dr. N. S. Davis and Dr. Byford, or physicians of their standing and character; then it would contain what it should to protect the medical men who have studied their profession carefully and thoroughly. It should not provide for the contingency of a doctor-factory to turn out as many men as possible in a given time. I may add that one of the medical colleges of this city, the has lately graduated some students who were really in attendance on lectures only one course. They came in at the tail end of one term, and staid through it, and through one whole course; then they were rushed out on the world as full graduates, all through as desire of the managers of the college to get as large a class as possible."

At the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street the reporter found

DR. WILLIS DANFORTS,

a practitioner in the homeopathic wing of the science. On being asked his opinion concerning the bill in question, and especially of Sec. 4. Dr. Danforth was found to be as near as possible on the opposite side of the way from Dr. Riale, in that he favored the bill as a whole. He wished, however, to be understood as applying to it certain amendments, which to a certain existent placed him and his brother on the same ground as to most salient points of the bill. The objections which had been suggested by the public to the clause which conc

was still worse. The diplomas of that State Board and the certificates of the County Cient meant can the contribute.—but the persons to whom they still contribute.—but the persons to whom they till contribute the persons to whom they till contribute the persons to the per

THE OUTSIDERS

How THEY PROPOSE TO PLANK THE BILL.

An outgrowth of the proposed bill for regulating the practice of medicine recently introduced in the lenate by Senator Joslyn is seen in the fact that the practice of medicine recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Joslyn is seen in the fact that the extreme sutsiders, the electro-biological, clairvoyant, electro-magnetic, and symbolical curers of all complaints, have begun to move—in orfense of their rights. Allopathy has colleges, homeopathy also; why should not every "ism" under the sun have its appropriate college and furnish diplomas to aspiring man-slayers? This brilliant idea occurred a day or two ago to one of the shining lights of the hand-healing order, and forthwith he started out to see what his mediumistic and eclectic friends thought of the new scheme. Last evening a Taisuxux seeker after light hunted up Mr. Robert Greer, who has been engineering the scheme, and found him at his residence, No. 289 West Lake street.

A very strong odor of herrings joined to some suspicion of onlone showed that even learned men must bow to nature's demands and sup.

DR. GHEER

had supped, and (scenting a possible patient) was very glad, indeed, to see his visitor. Would that gentleman walk in; and would those children, of whom three or four crowded the little room, retire for the present? A tall man, Dr. Greer, with a red beard and moustache, shaggy cychrows, and a mass of shock hair, fiery as to color.

"I want to know about this new Medical College of yours, Doctor; how is it coming along?"

Dr. Greer's expectations of a patient died out.

and supped, and (ocenthing a possible patient) was been as a summary and it is, and would those children, of the control of the children, of the control of the children, of the control of the children, and the children, of the

condement on which shout a bandered of these modern mackers were printed. Also the wonderful powers of the "never-failing pills"; the Doctow would like to call the reporter's statemion to them.

Dr. Butt would talk Excelsior medicine, but all butter of conversation proved lamentable failures. He knew that his electro-magnetic cure was good for everything, from tootbache to paralysis, and his pills and medicine would cure anything. In his more for their own agecial benefit, when it was well known that they had not made a single step forward in 2,000 years. Why, the quacks (how one school does like to call its opponents quacks) actually continued to vaccinate people for the small-pox. He had not a diploms, and couldn't get one of this bill passed. Was he poing to submit? No, sir: he was an American citizen. And the reporter, finding himself is imminent danger of being talked into a swee him bade the Doctor a cheerful adleu.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Tidings from the Country of the Crany Horsettles.

CANYOUMBER RENO, Powder River, Feb. 24, wis Fort Fetterman Feb. 27.—Maj. George M. Randall, of the Twenty-third Infantry, has arrived here from Fort Laramie, by direction of Gen. Crook, to communicate with the hossile from the communicate with the hossile from the period, the production of Gen. Crook, to communicate with the hossile from the period, the communicate with the hossile system they be to preliquise the miss are believed to be together about 125 miles from the period, the communicate with the hossile from the period, the communicate with the hossile from the communi

ENEAS AND THE DIDOS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

New York, March 1.—Joseph Eneas, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, is said to have fied from the country, leaving unpaid about \$00,000, which he owed to different people. He did business as an importer of dried fruit at 165 Malden Lane, in this city. He is a prominent member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and much respected in social and business circles. Recently he mortgaged his wife's house to Daniel Godwin for \$5,000. Also effected loans ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 from a number of acquaintances. Hearing that Eneas had been absent from Lis place of business some days, Godwin called to inform him that the \$3,000 mortgage was due. Mrs. Eneas informed him that she knew nothing of the mortgage, and that her signature was a forgery. Eneas left his home Monday of last week, and used, to facilitate his flight, a small schooner owned by him. During the War he spent some time in Fort Lafayette on a charge of running contraband goods into the Southern States. He was at one time reported to beworth \$300,000.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Rectal Disputch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The municipal contests to-day passed off quietly. The Hon. J. Louis Beaudry, French Canadian, was elected Mayor by 1,939 majority.

A fatal disease has broken out amongst the horses here resembling small-pox in human beings. In the various veterinary hospitals there are over 100 cases under treatment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A Victoria dispatch says the Government was sustained on a division this evening by a vote of 15 to 5 on the clause in the address researches.

WEST SIDE WATER-WORKS.

Cause of the Burning-Out of the Boiler There. Miss GENEVIEVE ROGERS

deposits of Lime from the Hasonry of the Land-The following communication was yesterday handed in to TRE TRIBUNEOffice, and, as it seemed to open up a field for investigation, a reporter was detailed to ascertain the facts in the matter. The letter read as follows:

CRIOAGO, Feb. 28.—Are you not mistaken in asserting, through your local columns restorday, that there are but three bollers in the West-Side Water-Works' It looks very much as if there were six of these steam-kettles, and I presume your resorter will not willingly count out three of them."

Further, it is stated that "the sediment deposited from the water somewhat interfered with the late factions between the stated that "the sediment deposited from the water somewhat interfered with the late those body by interposing a non-conductor between the bodies if it interfered with the test. It could interfer in the sed the water. Is this the reason that certain of the sand the water. Is this the reason that certain of the sand the water. It is this the reason that certain of the sed the water is the sed to happen, why are portions of the bodies in this did not happen, why are portions of the bodies in this did not happen, why are portions of the bodies in this did not happen, why are portions of the bodies in this did not happen, why are portions of the bodies in this did not happen, why are portions of the bodies were out out and potters makers at work on the bodiers. The shop and bodier-makers at work on the bodiers were forced, and certainly there was ample time to clean them well beforehand.

A visit to the West Side Pumping We

WILL E. CHAPMAN This Friday Evening, Benefit of EMILY SOLDENE,
THE GRAND DUCKESS TRIAL BY JURY AND CHILPERIO. Next week, after months of preparation, the Grap-picotaculus Extravagana, EVANCELINE, with a lis gorecous scenery, original music, chorases, as

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

In the successful Society Drams,
MAUD MULLER.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

New and Appropriate Scener of Characters. Monday, March 5—LEMONS.

ADELPHI THEATRE. SID C. FRANCE. MARKED FOR LIFE. Saturday-New Drams-THE BLACK HILLS.
Monday-MR. and MRS. JULIAN KENT. WILD te Saturday. Ladies' Night Sunday.

COLISEUM. DEN THOMPSON as JOSH WHITOOMS. Together with an entirely new Specialty Oilo. Stuart Sisters, Belle Celeste, C. C. Mathews, and I others. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. REV. CHARLES CLARK THE GREAT ENGLISH ORATOR,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 8; FRIDAY EVEN
ING. March 9; MONDAY EVENING, March 13 GAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 71
Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depote.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDAD.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-sec
Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner o
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer Hou

| Leave. | Arrive

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Milwankee Express. *8:25 a. m. *7:30 p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro *0:25 a. m. *7:30 p. m. *0:000 a. m. *4:00 p. m. *0:000 m. *0:000

ess of the continuous and Minneapous wateriows. La Crosse, and manufacture and Minneapous wateriows. La Crosse, and minnea

Mendola, Ottawa, and Stora or 4:15 p. m. 11:20a m. Becktord, Dubuque and Sloux 9:30 a.m. 4:25 p. m. Rockford, Dubuque, and Sloux 9:30 p. m. 7:05 a.m. 4:25 p. m. Pacific Express for Omaha and 10:15 a.m. 4:00 p. m. Pacific Night Express of Omaha Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas. 10:00 p. m. † 8:35 a.m. *Ex. Sunday, *P.X. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

pot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. St. Louis Express. 8:48a m. 77:20 a. m.
St. Louis Fast Line. 8:55 p. m. 77:20 a. m.
Cairo A New Orleans Ex. 8:40 a. m. 40.0 s. m.
Cairo Arkansas & Texas Ex. 8:20 p. m. 77:20 a. m.
Porris & Springdeld Ex. 8:40 a. m. 42:30 a. m.
Springdeld Night Ex. 9:50 p. m. 77:30 a. m.
Portis, Korkuk & Hannibal 9:50 p. m. 77:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:50 a. m. 42:5 p. m.
Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. 9:50 p. m. 70:56 a. m.
Gilman Passenger. 4:30 p. m. 79:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, Lesve. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAD.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot roe-st. Ticket-officer: So Clark-st., Paimer Grand Facilie. and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Tickes office 56 Clark-S., Sherman Isouse.

Leave. | Arriva. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-

| Depart. | Arrive.

Depart. | Arrive.

of Clinton and Carroll-sta.

Depart. | Arrive. CARRIAGES, HEARSES, etc.

disgust everybody with your catarrh and its of-fensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the dis-charge, and cure you.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

The Acme Pipe Cutter.

Cuts Wrought Iron, Boiler Tuhes, Round Iron, Shafting, etc. Makes Clean Cut, no Burring. Solid Cast Steel throughoul.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, Rahama shands. For full information apply to JAMES LIDRIER WOOD & CO. 758 Broadway, New York.

SCALES.

227 Pear-st., Phila

Landaus, Landaulets, Coaches, OF FINEST MAKE AT LOW PRICES. HEARSES IN THE GREATEST VARIETY. CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-715 West Bighth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING BOAF -ASK FOR-

SCALES Mottled Corman

There is None Better.

The Hon. W. M. Smith, Lexington, Ill., Presi-mt, and the Hon. J. H. Oberly, Cairo, of the leard of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, we at the Trement House.

Mr. Charles T. Adams, of the law firm of Jewett Adams, died at his residence in this city Wednes-lay evening. He came here from Nashville, Tenn., few years ago, and had made many friends in a social and a business way.

No new light was shed upon the McArthur defal-

No new light was shed upon the McArthur defal-tion yesterday, nor were any further steps taken wards settling the matter. The officials in charge the office rested on their labors, pending the ar-val of the new Postmaster.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by masse, optician, 88 Madison street (Trinuxn idding), was, at 8 a.m., 35 deg.; 10 a.m., 40; m., 41; 3 p. m., 42; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.17; 8 p. m., 29.72.

7. Mallott Manager, and I. P. Gratth Co.

V. T. Mallott, Manager, and H. B. Smith, Gen-ral Freight Agent of the L. P. & C. R. R., In-anapolis; and E. B. Taylor, General Superin-ndent, and C. B. Peck, General Freight Agent of a Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, Port Huron, ont House guests.

The Committee of Arrangements for the coming anquet of the Alumni of the Michigan University et at the office of Mr. C. K. Offield, McCormick k, yesterday afternoon. The Palmer House selected as the theatre of the feast, and the of April as the day. After settling the de-the Committee adjourned.

R. W. Cole, 14 years of age, whose father re-ides at No. 189 Lincoln street, in this city, is re-orted to have run away from school at Notre ame. He is of light complexion, blue eyes, rown hair, stooping gait, and marked for life with a India ink star upon each hand. The police are a quest of information concerning him.

ne Society of Homeopathic Physicians met at Tremont House last night, Dr. Duncan presid-and discussed diphtheria. Several of those ent told experiences of battle with the disease, mentioned special cases of medical interest. presence and the remarks of physicians from cuse. N. Y., and Bangor, Me. were highly

Messrs. William M. Smith, George M. Bogue, and John H. Oberly, the newly-appointed Railroad and Warchouse Commissioners, held their first meeting in this city yesterday morning and set themselves to work to gain an insight into the duties of their office. They will remain m the city several days, and will on Monday receive the sub-Committees of the Senate and House Committees on Warchouses. They announce that no changes will be made in the office for the present.

will be made in the office for the present.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society of this city celebrated St. David's Day and its own thirty-second anniversary last evening at No. 238 West Madison street. The exercises consisted of an address by the President, John Jones, and music and recitations. A supper was served during the evening, and the eccasion was pleasant throughout. The Treasurer's report showed that over \$200 had been expended during the year and that the treasury contained \$79 subject to the order of the Society.

A dozen persons met at No. 221 West Madison street last evening in answer to a call for a meeting of Christians antagonistic to Freemasonry. They prayed and talked, but there was a wide difference in their expressions. One good brother had had a notther-in-law, a banker, who would have been a millionaire but for Masoury. He had been kept to take a tending meetings, and gradually went to take the millionaire but for Masoury and a tale attending of Masons to be unchristian, mid another threw his voice into the contest in lefense of Masonry by saying that he was a Mason, and at the ame time expressing a doubt as to the incerity of the prayers and faith of his auditors. The latter speaker was shut off early, however, ut not before begging those present to come hear tim talk at a more convenient season.

min talk at a more convenient season.

WEST-TOWN TAXES.
Yesterday the West-Town Collector, John Hoffman, made his monthly settlement with the city and county. Since he commenced his labors he as succeeded in collecting a grand total of \$237, -02.05. Of this \$17,842.42 was State taxes, \$40, -02.05. Of convenient, \$151,869.38 city, and the balance, 122,152,02, in town, park, and boulevard taxes, of this he yesterday handed over \$30,000 to the county, and \$20,000 to the city, and \$4,000 to the county, and \$20,000 to the city, and \$4,000 to the yest-Park Board are as follows: City, 148,000; county, \$60,000, which includes State axes; and the West-Park Board, \$10,000, leaving all on hand some \$19,000, from which have been ald the running expenses of the office, and the creentage allowed to the town by the city. There ow remain out cight days before Mr. Hoffman this interest \$100,000. He will force collections from this time on, as the vertod remaining a which to work is too short to allow of delays. To further extensions will be granted to anybody, it is intended to get in all the money possible. which to work is too short to allow of delays, further extensions will be granted to anybody, it is intended to get in all the money possible, sterday afternoon Depaty-Collector Pilgrim not to the house of ex-Justice Charles Barman to lect his taxes, \$26, 29. Barman declined pay, and he allowed a levy to be made on his housed goods. While Pilgrim went for an express gou to cart off some of the effects. Barman quietly ked up his house, and barred out the Collector, is morning a fresh onslaught will be made upon ememy, but he threstens all sorts of vengeance, anys he will prove another Andre Matteson her than pay lifs taxes. But Hoffman says he il have his forces early in the field, and that the y shall get its dues.

THE COUNCIL. THE SALARY QUESTION. nell met last evening at 7:30 o'clock

The Council met last evening at 7:30 o'clock, Aid. Throop presiding.

Ald. Stewart moved to reconsider the vote by which it was decided to pay Aldermen a salary. He stated that he believed they should be pnid, but that the sum was so insignificant that it made the matter quite a different thing.

Ald. Sweeney said he could live without the salary, but it was time that this matter had got down where it ought to be. If the salary was ever made what it ought to be, the Council must begin somewhere, even at a low figure.

where, even at a low figure.

Ald. Pearsons was tectotally opposed to paying Aldermen one cent for salaries. If they couldn't afford to serve the people a year or two without pay, especially in these trying times, they ought to withdraw.

Ald. Smith was in favor of diverting the sum appropriated for Aldermanic salaries to the Police Department, where it was needed for more policemen.

Avor of the sainty that he did on Wednesday evening.

Ald. McCrea thought the bonor attached to the office ought to be enough, without the pay.

Ald. McAuley said the insufficiency of the salary, said the plan of paying ft,—\$3 for each meeting,—would lead to abuse. He was, however, in favor of Aldermanic salaries, but they should be fixed amounts, as they were in Eastern cities.

The matter was argued, pro and con, for some time, but the motion to reconsider was finally carried by the following vote:

Fees — Pearsons. McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Beldier, Smith, Briggs, Ihroop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Bosen, Kirk—17. Lodding, Cullerton, Tarnow, O'Brien, Mages—Souther, Ciperaland, Wheeler, Eran, Bauer.

Assa-Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, Tarnow, O'Brien, awier, White, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baum-arten, Niesen, Waldo, Sweeney-14.

The Item of Aldermania

Rose-Sommer. Lodding Cullerton. Tarnow. O'Brien. Asigs-Sommer. Cheland. Whoeler. Ryan, Bhumgarten, Niewen Welden, Wenney-14.

The Item of Aldermanic salaries was therefore stricken from the appropriation bill.

The remaining items for salaries were adopted as passed upon in the Committee of the Whole, making the total appropriation for salaries 7-3,-059.10,—an increase of \$505.07 over the amount reported by the Finance Committee.

The item of \$469, 676.49 for maintenance of sewerage was adopted as reported by the Committee of the Whole, thus making a reduction of \$3,000 on the estimate of the Finance Committee.

The Council then reached the item of \$301,-087.50 for the sewerage tax fund reported by the Committee of the Whole.

Ald. McAnley moved to reduce the item to the original amount reported by the Finance Committee.

\$200,000.

The food-gates of discussion were now open, and the subject was gone over again and again, in all its possible phases, by Ald. McAnley, Smith, Ryan, McCrea, Gilberts, Landew, Rosenberg, Thompson, Ald. McAnley's motion was then put and lost by the following vote:

Tour Palisrd, Gilbert, Stewart, Sommer, Lodding, Cullertos, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawier, Besidler, Smith, White, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Kirk-23.

Ald. Lawier moved to add the sum of \$25,000 to

Aid. Sweeney remarked that the Aldermen from postulation of the speak for themselves. As they in it, it looked like a brace game, [Laughter.] ald. Lawler withdrew his motion.

Ald. Itself offered an amendment, appropriation of the construction of new sewers at the completion of sewers already under concident of the construction of the construction of the construction of the sum. The construction of the sum. The construction of the sum. The construction which, followed on the tips of this decision, Ald. Cullerton moved to consider the vote waverey the sum of \$301,—300 had been adopted.

carried.

Ald. McCrea moved to make the item \$1,200.

Carried.

Ald. White moved to reduce the item of \$290,000 for street lamps to \$290,000. Lost.

Ald. Lawler moved to change the amount to \$270,000. Lost.

The item of \$290,000 was then adopted by a vote of 24 to 2.

The item of \$5,000 for special assessments on city property was adopted.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Cullerton moved to insert in the bill the item of \$100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of city real estate during the fiscal year, for the foundations for the new City-Hall—the money to be expended under the sole control of the city, on plans adopted by the city. Lost.

Ald. McAuley moved to strike out Sec. 2 of the bill, providing for the appropriation of all unexpended balances. Lost.

Ald. Gilbert moved to adopt the Appropriation bill as a whole.

Ald. Thompson moved to insert \$250,000 instead of \$150,000, for the Indettedness Fund. Lost.

Ald. McCrea moved to insert the item of \$2,042.20 in the judgment account, for a judgment just entered against the city. Carried.

Ald. White moved to appropriate \$15,400 for the construction of a viaduct on Sangamon street. Lost.

Ald. Gilbert's motion to adopt the Appropriation

Ald. Gilbert's motion to adopt the Appropria bill as a whole was then put and carried by the lowing vote:
Yeas-Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Glibert, Stewart, Sommer, Lodding, Tarnow, Smith, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Boser, Kirk-19.
Naus-Thompson, Cullerton, O'Brien, White, Throop, Wheeler, Sweeney-7.

Council thenadjourned.

Below will be found the Appropriation bill as adopted by the Council, and the estimates reported by the Finance Committee, from which it will be seen that the total of the former is \$4,026,42.20, and that of the latter \$4,021,824.22,—showing an increase in the bill adopted over the estimates of \$4,818.07.

	\$4,818.07.	Council.	The	committee
	Building Inspection Depart-	Commons	C. Det.	507178
	ments	7,346		8,000
	City Cemetery	2,500		2,50
	City hay-scales	2,500		2,50
	Contingent Fund	10,000		20,000
	Collecting city taxes	80,000		60,00
	Department Public Works	722,919		721,883
	Evening schools	5 000	Add.	5,000
	Election expenses	6,500		5,500
	Fire Department	512, 275		479, 755
	General Sinking Fund	1.000		1,00
	Health Department	61,340	21.00	66, 346
	Interest	268, 901		268, 90
	Indebtedness Fund	150, COO		250,000
	Judgment account	81,481		79, 439
	Legal expenses	5,000		10,000
	Police Courts	1,500		1,500
1	Police Department	504, 984		499, 506
1	Pounds	1,500		1,500
1	Printing and stationery	15,000		15,000
١	Public Library	34, 375	1	40,000
1	School Department	433, 695	1	433, 695
1	Salaries	73,059	1	72, 125
1	Sewerage	469, 676		472,676
ı	Sewerage Tax Fund	301,037		200,000
1	Street lamps	290,000		300,000
ŀ	Special assessments	5,000		5,000
ı	Total\$4	,026,642 4,818		84, 021, 824

THE ADELPHI. ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education

was held last evening to consider the question of the occupancy of the old Post-Office (Adelphi Theatre) by the Board and the Public Library, and to decide whether or not the Council should be requested to make an appropriation to fit up the building for such use. President Sullivan occu-pied the chair, and there were fourteen members

Inspector Clarke offered a resolution requesting the Council to appropriate \$32,000 to put the building in shape. He mentioned that sum because the Mayor, Comptroller, and Chairman of the Council Finance Committee seemed to of the Council Finance Committee seemed to be in favor of it. The Bridewell lot was exchanged for the property with the intention of using the building as a library. It was not so used because the Council would not give the \$100,000 asked for to fit it up. Destring to get some revenue from it, it was rented for a theatre. All the people expected the building to be occapied by the library, and would support the Board in letting it for that purpose in preference to a variety show, although the latter would pay more rent.

INSPECTOR ENGLISH

submitted the following as a substitute:

Resolved. That in the present depressed state of the city finances we consider it inexpedient to recommend additional taxation of \$32,000 to adapt a building for the use of the Public Library and Board of Education when the money could be so much more advantageously expended in providing proper primary school accommodations urgently needed, and when the income of the School Pund would be thereby greatly reduced and diverted.

He looked at the matter in a purely business

the School Fund would be thereby greatly reduced and diverted.

He looked at the matter in a purely business point of view. The Public Library was not a good investment for the Board. As long as they could rent the building for a legitimate purpose it was their duty to do so. After the lat of October the rental would be \$11,000 a year. The objection that there was a variety show carried on there was not good, because it was as moral as the performance at any other theatre in the city. While he objected to the Sunday night exhibition, the proprietors were obliged to keep it open then as a matter of protection. If the other shows shut up on that evening, the Adelphi people would do so. If the Mayor closed the others, they would close. As trustees of a sacred fund, the Board had no right to divert the restal derived from this source.

Inspector Shoeninger thought the old Post-Office was a very suitable place for the Public Library, but he thought it would be unwise to go to the expense of \$50,000 or \$60,000 to fit it up when they couldn't get the necessary money to build a single school-house. Wait until the city finances were in school-house. Wait until the city fine better condition.

better condition.

INSPECTOR ARNOLD

said to his mind there were considerations of far more importance than the mere saving of \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year. The Board could not consistently allow the property to be used for any questionable purpose. He had learned that the performances tended to lower the tone of public morality. If that was so, the lease ought to be terminated at once. The Board should do nothing which would tend to impair the purity of the rising generation. He wanted to see the Library there. It was a great educator, and ought to be encouraged.

Inspector Covert stated that business men had told him that the lease ought to be terminated, for the reason that the show was disreputable. He believed it was a nest of vice and crime, and trusted it would not be countenanced any longer.

trusted it would not be countenanced any longer.

INSPECTOR WELLS
thought if there was no question of morality involved, there was a question of carrying out the arrangement under which the Board came into pussession of the property. They were bound in good faith to carry out that arrangement as soon as practicable, and also to maintain the position as guardians of the public morals.

as practicable, and also to maintain the position as guardians of the public morals.

INSPECTOR SMITH
said the lessees of the theatre were men without character, because they had persistently refused to perform the conditions of the lease. He considered the location of the Library there as of the utmost importance. As to the expense, he had no idea that \$32,000 would fit it up properly, but that would do to begin with. The library would benefit the large as well as the small people, and the city could not do a better thing than make the appropriation.

Inspector Jacobs thought, when there was a question of morality at stake, the Board ought to preserve the morals of the people.

Inspector English took the ground that anything that was licensed by the city, whether a theatre or a saloon, was legitimate, and it was narrow-minded, in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago, to say property should not be rented for those purposes.

INSPECTOR PRUSSING

ed, in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago, to say property should not be rented for those purposes.

INSPECTOR PRISSING
had no objection to letting the property for a tneatre if the performances were moral. It had been shown that they were not to the taste of the so-called better classes, but the lower classes were entitled to have some place of amusement. He thought working people could recuperate more by laughing at a play Sanday night than by attending a prayer-meeting. The building could not be fitted up for the pittance of \$32,000. It was not adapted for a library. He was in favor of delay until it was known what was to be the character of Dearborn street. Offices or stores in the structure could not be rented now.

Inspector Hotz thought the building could be leased as a regular theatre, and that the legitimate drama was as much of a help as an educator as the Pablic Library. He, however, was not in favor of letting the present lessees retain it.

A vote was then taken on the substitute and it was rejected, yeas 0, nays 8, as follows:

Inspector Wickensell Carke, Covert, Jacobs, Kohn, Smith, Wells, Sullivan.

Inspector Wickensell here was a prospect of the immediate establishment of the Newberry Library, for the building of which \$1,000,000 was to be expended (the income to be \$200,000 a year), and he did not think, when it was in operation the Council would appropriate one cent for a public hibrary.

Inspector Arnold said there was a prospect of the immediate establishment of the Newberry Library would not be available until the death of Mrs. Newberry, who was of middle age.

Inspector Smith remarked that she was vigorous and healthy, and was apt to live thirty or forty years.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 8 to 6t these provided years.

years.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 8 to 6, those who voted yea on the substitute voting nay on the original resolution.

The Board then adjourned.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

The new South Town Collector, Mark Kimball, took the oath of office yesterday morning and was busy the rest of the day in preparing his official bond. Several names were put to the instrument and it will probably be completed and filed this morning. Among the names which will appear in the document are the following: Marshall Field, L. Z. Leiter, Henry W. King, M. D. Weils, C. M. Henderson, Charles P. Kellogg, N. K. Fairbank, and others,—names so thoroughly good as to make it a matter almost beyond doubt that the bond will be approved. be approved.
Supervisor Lincoln was quite confident yesterday that the preliminaries to the collection of taxes would soon be under way. He said he should extend the time from the 10th of March the twenty days allowed by law where a vacancy occurs so near the time of turning over the books. If Mr. Kimball's bond were approved, that gentleman

would start in right away with a good force of asalstants and would have thirty days in which to
collect the taxes before turning the books over to
the County Treasurer. This would depend, however, on what the other side—Mike Evans—would
do in the way of obstructing the collection, but
what Mike's intentions were he had no ides.

A reporter called upon Connty Clerk Lieb yesterday and asked him if he intended to hand over the
Collector's books to the Mark Kimball, the newly
elested Town Collector.

"I don't know" teplied Gen. Lieb. "I am
placed in a very embarassing situation. There are
two men claiming to be Collectors, and now am I
going to decide which is legally entitled to act."

"But something must be done, and soon, too.
The taxes must be collected."

"I know that" said Gen. Lieb, with considerable uneasiness, "but it don't seem right to throw
this matter into my hands, and compel me to take
the responsibility of deciding between these two
men."

"What do you propose to do, then?"

men."
What do you propose to do, then:"
"I think I'll have to wait for an order from Court. If I could only get a mandamus, now, I would be glad enough to get rid of the books."

Mr. Herrick filed his replication yesterday in the Henderson-Lieb case, but the usual daily argument was not had. Later in the day Mesars. Fuller and Herrick had a consultation as to the form of the injunction order, but nothing whatever was done in Court. Evans' next move has not been made manifest as yet.

WHISKY.

GOLSEN'S DEFECTIVE MEMORY IN THE NEW YORK CASES.

The New York whisky trials do not seem to be The New York whisky trials do not seem to be panning out well for the Government, as it is claimed by the press of that city that the prosecution has so far failed to make good its case. The District Attorney had "Billy" Golsen, of this city, on the stand for two or three days, but his memory was so defective—owing to recent illness—that the counsel for the Government felt compelled to move for the consent of the Court to amend the bill of particulars in the case against P. O. Boyd & Co., alleging that the witness had become "hostile" to the Government. The motion was overruled. From the Herald of Wednesday is clipped the testimony of Golsen on the day previous:

previous:

Q.—I want you to state the names of the arties, vinegar manufacturers and chemical works in utacturers and other parties in Chicago to whom you sent the crooked whisky you got from Mersereaus distillery? A.—I couldn't name them without seeing the books. Books handed to witness, I cannot point them out from these books; I didn't send any.

Q.—You will not swear that all the crooked whisky you purchased from Mersereau's distillery was sent by you to vinegar makers and chemical works?

Gen. Tracy—lie has answered this before; this is killing time. court thought the witness was fully examined on bject, and that his testimony was very plain and The Court thought the witness was fully examined on that subject, and that his testimony was very plain and easy to be unumento say that all Mersereau's crooked whisky received by you between the list of January, 1875, and the 1st of May, 1875, was sent to vinegar makers and chemical establishments in Chicago? A.—Most did; I could not say all did. Witness was then directed to point out on the books the names of parties to whom he sent crooked whisky in Chicago. He would speak from memory; he sent some to A. Roe, a vinegar maker, Madion street, Chicago; to Frussing Brothers—three of them—did not know the first name of any one; could not point out on the books the name of the parties in Chicago to whom he had to the crooked whisky he got from Mersercaus at skillery.

By the Court—Why not? A.—Because I did not keep Mr. Spergan mentioned the names of the

By the Court-Why not? A.—Because I did not keep the books.

Mr. Sherman mentioned the names of parties in Chicago, and asked witness if he had sent any crooked whisky to any of them. A.—I will not answer that question, because I do not know whether the whisky was crooked or straight.

Q.—You don't know to whom you sent crooked whisky or straight whisky? A.—No; I don't know what was straight or what was crooked.

Q.—Was all the crooked spirits received by yon from Mersereau's distillery. Powell's distillery, the South Branch Distillery Company, and from Cooper's distillery, on the you to vinegar makers and other parties only in Chicago, and were sent in the two-stamp packages in which they came to you from these distilleries?

A.—I am satisfied what came from Mersereau's had the two stamps on; as to the others I cannot say.

Mr. Tracy contended that this was reopening the case.

Tracy—I involves a new element in it.

Tracy—I can't see it.
Sherman—I hat is not my fault.
S tness, in reply to the question, said some had and were dumped. some were dumped.

Q. Some of these goods may have been dumped before they went out? A.—No.

Q.—Is it not a fact that they either must have been dumped before going out, or they must still be in the original packages? A.—Yes.

Q.—You say you are not sure that all went out in the original packages, and therefore some must have been dumped before they went out? A.—I don't know that.

This closed the examination of the witness for the presecution.

prosecution.

It was rumored on 'Change yesterday that Parker
R. Mason, who had been jointly indicted with F.
O. Boyd and Edgar A. Hill, in order to secure his
presence in New York as a witness for the prosecution, had been remanded to jail, his bondsmen
having delivered him up.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THORNE'S BENEFIT. The following characteristic, because generous response of John McCullough to a request that he act at Mr. Thorne's benefit Saturday afternoon and

act at Mr. Thorne's beneat saturday afternoon and evening, March 17, will be read with interest by the friends of both persons:

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, — Edwin F. Thorne, Mc-Vicker's Theatre: I will act at your benefit. See what arrangements can be made for special car so as to leave Chicago ster performance and connect with some road to Philadelphia. I want to reach there Monday forenoon. I don't care what the expense is, so we can make it. Business here fine. John McCulloudh. "Damon and Pythias" will be played in the afternoon, with Mr. McCullough as Damon and Mr. Thorne as Pythias; "Black-Eyed Susan." will be given as an after, iece, with Mr. Thorne as William. Mr. Thorne will play in the evening in "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Black-Eyed Susan."

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday paid out about \$14,000 n semi-annual interest on popular-loan certificates held by the local banks.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony has had prepared, at a cost for printing of about \$200, a thorough digest of the Revenue laws of the State. The digest is in pamphlet form. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,819 from the Water Department, \$861 from miscellaneons sources, \$2,588 from the City Collector, and \$20,000 from the West Town Collector.

The following building-permits were issued yesterday: C. W. & E. Pardridge, two three-story and basement stone-front stores, 41x50 feet, Nos. 160 and 162 South Halsted street, cost \$6,000; S. F. Miller, two four-story and basement stone-front stores, 40x88 feet, Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash avenue, cost, \$16,000.

avenue, cost, \$16,000.

One of the city officials yesterday stated to a reporter that not a gambling-house in the city was running, and that aimost all of the gamblers had either left town or gone into more legitimate business; that the bunko-steerers were as scarce as the gamblers, and that it was all due to the vigilance of the Chief of Police, whom he complimented highly for having brought about such a desirable state of affairs.

state of affairs.

The monthly report of the Health officers shows that 1,385 nuisance notices have been served and 931 nuisances abated, and the following articles condemned as unfit for food: One carcass, four-teen quarters, and twenty-eight breasts of beef, seven calves, four sheep, three breasts of veal, 2,500 pounds of veal, one deer, one-half barrel of game, 100 rabbits. 1,386 cans of oysters, and twenty-three barrels of onions. During the month 313 scarlet-fever warning cards were posted on infected dwellings.

Those Alderman who was the service of the state of the service of t

fected dwellings.

Those Aldermen who voted against the appropriation for salaries for the members of the City Council are much chagrined to think that the measure was carried. Some of them were around yesterday looking disgusted. The Mayor has the power to cut out the item if he choose to do so, but there is nothing to indicate that he will do it, for when spoken to yesterday on the subject he replied that he should be better able to say what he would do after the Appropriation bill had left the hands of the Council.

Another case of small pay, turned an yesterday.

Another case of small-pox turned up yesterday. This time the patient is not a man from Milwaukee, but from Iowa, and he has been in the city but a few days. He went into the Health Department yesterday and drove the occupants into the hall. Brock McVickar coolly surveyed the afflicted, and decided that he would not make a good "Evergreen" subject; therefore he was hustled into the pest-cart and rattled out to the hospital. If the case turns out to be one of measies, the man will be discharged shortly.

The deaths from scalet fewer this week already

If the case turns out to be one of measles, the man will be discharged shortly.

The deathe from scarlet fever this week already number nineteen, and the prospects are that the total for this week will be larger than that of inst. The number of deaths in the first days of the week was large, but in the last two days but four deaths have been recorded. The new cases of disease reported yesterday were at the following places: Nos. 329 Archer avenue. 138 Seventeenth street, 396 North Wood street, 33 Gold street, 33 West Quincy street, 310 Clark street, and 124 Erie street. The Commissioner of Health says that all the city's patients are being well cared for, and that there is now but one family in which the services of a volunteer nurse are required.

There are a great many officials and employes about the City-Hall who mourn that they did not use Ald. Kirk's soap if it contained the wonderful properties attributed to it by the Times. Unfortunately the Times is in error when it states that the Fire Marshal and his assistants used Kirk's soap and had their salaries raised in consequence. They, it is presumed, used Kirk's soap because the Alderman presented each fire-engine company with a box thereof to begin the new year with, but that the ealary of the Chief Fire Marshal has been raised because he used that particular saponaceous compound is a development that has caused much laughter among those acquainted with the facts.

The Council has made an approprisation for the equipment and maintenance of a squad of twenty-five mounted policemen. That is, it has appropriated for the purchase and care of the twenty-five horses, but neglected to grant money for twenty-five extra men, deciding to have the horses mounted by men now on the force. In consideration of this piece of liberality, the Council contemplates, or rather has ordered, that ten men be discharged from the force, now consisting of 459 men. It was Supt. Hickey's intention in asking the Folice Committee to secure the mounted squad to have provision made for m

similar squads in other cities, he are a would be of great service in the prevention of horse and cattle stealing and burglary. But he could not spare men from the force to mount the horses, and unless he got extra men the horses would probably not be obtained. The Mayor's opinion is in perfect accord with that of Chief Hickey, and he says that, if it can legally be done, the money appropriated for the horses will be used to pay the salaries of patrolmen.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of West Chicago is expected to turn over some money to-day to the Treasurer. The North Chicago Collector has so far collected \$00,000 of the personal tax. The delinquency, he \$90,000 of the personal tax. The delinquency, he thinks, will not exceed \$15,000 when he is

Court-House was set yesterday. The work will now be pushed in proportion to the promptitude of the county in meeting the bills. County-Treasurer Huck claims that he has saved the taxDawers \$750,000 by the stand he has taken in his dealings with the County Board. He is in daily receipt of letters congratulating and thanking him.

Seth F. Hanchett, W. H. Gleason, and E. M. Barnard were yesterday appointed to appraise the interest of the late Samuel Hale in the personal property of Hale, Ayer & Co. and Samuel Hale & Sons. Commissioner Guenther was at the Hospital yes-terday looking at the work recently done there by Joe Hogan. He is satisfied that Hogan is entitled to all he claims. The Commissioner was remarka-bly cheerful after his return.

Clark & Edwards, contractors with the county for printing. vesterday joined the army of malcon-ents who have worked without getting any pay. They want money, but say they could get along f they could only get orders for what is due them. Urich Major and F. S. Wyman were arraigned for debt in the County Court yesterday. The for-mer was arrested at the suit of Thomas J. Suther-land to recover \$200, and gave bond for a further hearing, and the latter was discharged upon sched-aling his property.

hearing, and the latter was discharged upon scheduling his property.

A few days ago the petition of Mrs. Dow, of Hyde Park, was given in these columns, in which she prayed that she might be appointed conservator, for her husband, Dr. Darins A. Dow, who was hopelessly insane and confined in an Eastern asylum. The petition was yesterday heard and granted in the County Court, and one of the cases, that of Mary Rink, was sadly interesting. She is a lady of prepossessing appearance, was neatly clad, and bore in her arms two bright, healthy children, 5 months of ago. She resided at No. 330 North State street, and her story was pitiable in the extreme. She had married quite young and had five children by her husband, who had been dead several years. She had been left comparatively destitute, and her children, by the force of circumstances, had scattered, and she knew not where they were. Soon after the death of her husband she was courted by a man named Peter Cohinek, who had taken advantage of her, and who was the father of the children she held in her arms. He afterward descreted her and left her on the world. The jury found her insane and a pauper; that her condition was the result of mental anxiety; and that she was a fit subject for an asylum. She was immediately afterward taken to the jail, clinging to her children, and in the deepest anguish, to await transportation to the County Insane-Asylum. await transportation to the County Insane-Asyl Bridget Megan, Annie Lanyon, Charles Brugn and Kate Walringer were also found insane.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Ludlow leads the West Side noon prayer meeting held at 221 West Madison street to-day.

Mr. E. P. Stevens will conduct the singing. Sub-The Methodist revival services, cottage series, have been resumed, and will be continued under the leadership of Elder Joseph Gibe, at the usual time and place, on Lafin street, until further

The 5th of March being the 200th anniversary of Baruch Spinoza, a memorial service will be held in his honor in the Sinai Temple, Indiana avenue, corner Twenty-first street, Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Members and outsiders are invited to attend.

A pleasant little entertainment to-night is offered in the operetta of "Cox and Box," which will be given at the Academy of Design hall, by Messrs. Fred W. Root, William Root, and Paxton. Mrs. Enoch Root will read a paper on "Word Pictures." The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Academy of Design.

A two days' session of the Cook County Sunday.

A two days' session of the Cook County Sunday-School Convention will be begun in Farwell Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The forenoon will be given up to organization and reports. In the after-noon the Rev. J. Monro Gibson and the Rev. J. Williamson will speak. The evening will be given up to a Sunday school temperance-meeting.

CRIMINAL.

Emma Clark, an unfortunate working girl, was rrested last evening upon a warrant sworn out by S. B. Langley. She appears to have bought a sew-ing-machine on the monthly-installment plan, and, running short of cash, was induced to pawn it. The charge is larceny as bailee.

Annie Marks alias Tucker, a handsome and modest appearing lady who lives not on the mar-rying plan, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Scott and Heinzman charged with stealing \$600 from a well-known citizen whose Police Court name is Thomas Brown. He is terribly afraid his wife will find it out.

A Mr. Crain having an office in the Honore Block, claims to have been garroted and robbed of \$150 and a gold watch at an early hour yesterday morning at the corner of State and Adams streets. The police contradict the statement, and think that Mr. Crain lost his property in a street fight in front of Buckminster's on State street.

The man Sims, who was trusted by Mike McDonald with enough whisky and other liquor to "booze" the gang in attendance at a recent masquerade in Turner Hall, was before Justice Meech yesterday because he had not paid Mike for the goods. A change of venue was taken to Justice Haines, where bonds of \$500 were given for further appearance.

The residences of James H. Duff, No. 206 Port-land avenue, and Philip Stein, No. 49 North Shel-don street, were entered by burglars early yester-day morning, and about \$100 worth of clothing and 'jewelry taken from each. The former was entered by means of false keys during the absence of the family, and the latter by prying open a kitchen window with a jimmy.

Detectives Bander and Simmons Wednesday, night arrested Charles Danforth at the Academy of Music, charged with robbing a Mrs. Wilson of the Stock-Yards of \$200 in cash. About \$120 in money and the balance in good clothing was recovered. He was at once turned over to an officer from the Town of Lake, and was yesterday held in \$800 bonds to the Criminal Court by Justice Mitchell.

oil.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: George Tobin and Charles Smith. larceny of coats from Gelder's, on Clark street, sixty days each in the House of Correction: Robert Davis, "gooseberry" thief, sixty days; William Cotter, complicity in robbing W. F. Gannon, thirty days; John McCarthy, assault with intent to rob Michael Roach, \$1,000 to the 3d inst. Justice Scully held James S. Wiggins, charged with obtaining \$50 under false pretenses from L. Coburn, and with forging promissory notes of T. Wilce & Co., and John Busse, was held in \$1,500 bonds to the 3d.

The Sherman House and the guests of that John Busse, was held in \$1,500 bonds to the 3d.

The Sherman House and the guests of that popular resort have been repeatedly bothered by sneak-thieves, who steal anything portable. Things at last came to such a pass that the head porter of the house, William keegen, did as the boys say, "put up a job." At 7:30 yesterday morning he left an overcoat on one of the chairs in the main entrance-way, and near it he posted the second porter, Bill Crowley. Bill went fast asleep (with one eye open),"and lay motionless till 11:30,—four hours. At the end or that time a man came in and took a seat. He spied the coat, got up and took a glass of water; walked over to the desk and took a toothpick; went back to the coat, sat down, "hunched up" toward the garment, and at last got it under his arm and started. Bill Crowley started in his "sleep" and grabbed the man, and turned him over to the police. Moral: Don't loaf at the Sherman House.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 28.—Several parties have recently forwarded packages of books and merchandise from this city to Chicago by mail, paying the regular rate of postage thereon. When the carrier delivered some of these packages are the carrier delivered some of these packages.

ages he collected or attempted to collect letter postage; although the packages are done up to conform with the Post-Office regulations. Why is this thus? Do the carriers adopt this plan to secure extra pay, or is it one of the perquisites of their office? "THE VERY THING NEEDED."
has been the utterance of both hemispheres for the past thirty years, to secure a good and wholesome appetite at the breakfast, dinner, or lunch table is a bottle of the genuine Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sance for meats, game, fish, etc., etc. It imparts a flavor and zest highly prized by all who have the good fortune to enjoy it. The great popularity of the above sance has induced many counterfeits. Purchasers will do well to obtain the genuine, which is easily determined by style of bottle, label, etc.

De. Price's perfumes—Pet Roce, Alista Bouque and other odors—are the most delicate, exquisit and lasting perfumes.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Commissioners.

an Entire New Deal in the Organization of the Board.

What Has Been Accomplished During the Past Year.

Clark Lipe Makes a Successful Combination for the Presidency.

The West Park Commissioners held their eighth annual meeting at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, in their room on the corner of Washington and Heisted streets, and their deliberations were of the most important character. The annual reports were submitted and the election of officers held. In the latter respect an entire change has been made, and the power of the Board has passed into new and familiar hands. The present (or rather late) efficient Secretary has been bounced summarily, Clark Lipe has been placed in the President's chair, Commissioner Millard has been settled upon as the future scribe, and Commissioners Greenebaum and Stanford have refused the offices of Treasurer and Auditor respectively. It sioners Greencoaum and Sandtor respectively. It was clear to the reportorial observer that four Com-missioners ruled the nest, in spite of the opposition of the three others. These controlling spirits are Commissioners Holden, Lipe, Millard, and Muus, and they acted with great unanimity, and in

All the members of the Board-Commi Lipe, Stanford, Greenebaum, Muus, Millard, Schultz, and Holden—answered to the roll-call by Secretary Proebsting. President Stanford pre-

sided.

The President's eighth annual report, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1877, was read. It stated that very satisfactory progress had been made in the park work. Central Park for three years had been in great favor with the public, and Douglas and itemboldt Parks would now assume an importance as public pleasure grounds not excelled by any of the parks in the city, each having about seventy acres of finished work.

The matter of collecting the taxes and special

seventy acres of finished work.

The matter of collecting the taxes and special assessmenta levied for park purposes had occasioned much litigation. The President was gratified, however, to report that the Board had been successful in all of the suits, for such taxes and assessments, lately pending in the Superior Court. The amount involved in this litigation, directly and indirectly, is as follows: For general tax, \$81,565.85; special assessment, \$100,975.74; total, \$182,541.59. The collection of these taxes and assessments will be pressed as fast as possible under the law as it existed prior to 1872. Appeals from the County Court in tax matters were taken to the Circuit Court, and from that Court to the Supreme Court, and from that Court to the Supreme Court to the property involved in such appeals, whereas in all appeals taken direct from the County Court to the Supreme Court the property may be sold without further litigation. Collection of a large amount of taxes and special assessments accruing to State, county, and towns are thus temporarily delayed. Proper bills are now pending looking to a removal of the difficulty.

It would seem to be the true policy of the Board to urge upon the proper anthorities the importance of levying annually an amount sufficient to retire the town bonds, issued for park purposes, when they mature. The attention of the Board is called to the matter for the purpose of securing its early action.

The report gives a detailed statement of the na-

action.

The report gives a detailed statement of the na-ture and amount of work performed during the year on DOUGLAS PARK,

tare and amount of work performed during the year on DOUGLAS PARK, showing the quantity of manure used for fertilizing purposes, the earth excavated for grades, area of lake excavated, amount of gravel used for walks and roadbeds, cubic feet of cobblestone used for gutters, lineal feet of diverse and walks graveled, lineal feet of gutters paved, number of catch-basins built, lineal feet of sever and drain-tile laid, square yards of lawns cultivated and seeded, and square feet of beach sodded. The improvement of the north sixty-six acres on Twelfth street is nearly accomplished, while much has been done to connect this part south with Ogden avenue, thus opening to the public that entire piece of the park between Twelfth street and the avenue. A formal opening of Douglas Park is promised in the early part of summer. The facilities for reaching the park have been considerably increased during the last season by the extension of the street-railway on Ogden avenue to Western avenue, and a continuation through the park to the western limits of the city is now in contemplation, making Douglas as accessible as any of the parks. Besides the heavy work enumerated, there have been completed one large temporary bridge 104 feet long and twenty. Twe wide, an ornamental foot-bridge, and the rustic bridge commenced in the winter of 1875. A sidewalk 2,200 feet in length has been laid along Ogden avenue, and there have been crected two small rustic cottages and a propagating greenhouse sixty feet long and twelve feet wide, for raising the flowers and plants necessary for the ornamentation of the park. A cottage joined to the greenhouse will serve as a shelter to the public in case of sudden storms. A movement has been commenced by the clitzens of the West Side to procure the location of the Douglas monument in the park. A potition for the improvement of West Twelfth street, from Ashland avenue. provement of West Twelfth street, from Ashland avenue to Douglas Park, was being circulated among property-owners.

The Fresident had no doubt that the Board will be gratified to sid in the accomplishment of these objects to the full extent of its authority. A statement showing the number and kind of trees planted in Douglas Park is given; there were 5,483 trees in all.

which has now been in progress for over seven weeks, is somewhat of a different nature from those which have taken place in other lo-calities in the Northwest this winter. Religiously, Dubuque is rather a peculiar city. With a population of over 20,000, it does not number but about 2,000 church members of the evangelical churches. "Free Thought" and a degelical churches. "Free Thought" and a denial of the doctrine of the atonement had so crept into some of these churches that they had become dead, and were in a very poor state. At this crisis the ministers here resolved during the week of prayer that something must be done to thoroughly arouse and awaken the church membership to a sense of their responsibilit v'and duty. After the ministers here had gone along with their work themselves for some weeks, John V. Farwell, of your city, came here and preached twice to an overflowing house.

be gratified to aid in the accomplishment of these objects to the full extent of its authority. A statement showing the number and kind of trees planted in Douglas Park is given; there were 5, 483 trees in all.

HUMBOLDT PARK.

The report gives the amount and kind of work done in Humboldt Park during the last year, the same as in the case of Douglas Park. A temporary bridge, forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, has been built; also an ornamental footbridge; a large and ornamental boat-landing has been commenced, a small grotto on the beach, facing the island, has been built with common boulders from the prairle, and two cottages have been erected. The pumping engine, not being required longer in Central Park, was removed early in the spring to Humboldt Park, and the necessary connections made with the water-pipes, the lake furnishing an abundant supply of water all summer through. The park may be formally opened to the public in the early part of the season.

CENTRAL PARK.

The work on this park has been simply that of maintenance—taking care of drives, walks, and boats. The boats have added greatly to the attractions in the park, having been patronized during last season by 9, 877 persons.

A connection has been made to take tile water from the park into the Driving Park, by laying 900 feet of one-inch pipe, and connection has been made with the drinking fountains by which city water is provided.

The number of trees planted was 13, 390.

Humboldt Parks.

The increased area or finished ground in the park necessitates the addition of a propagating-house, to force the park into the property-owners assisted in the general plan of park improvements. The trees, numbering 15, 360, were transplanted into Douglas and Humboldt Parks.

Division Street drive, from Milwaukee avenue to Humboldt Park, the funds collected on the special assessment for that purpose enabled them to do. The large ditches which formerly extended on both sides of the castern part of the street have been nearly filled. A majority of the prop

7	tion:	明40000 0000
,	Charged to Central Park improvement ac-	
	count	\$ 5,005.
	To Humboldt Park improvement account	35, 893.
20	To Douglas Park Improvement account	38.463
38	To Humboldt Nurserv	1,443.
24	To Humboldt boulevard	2, 240.
	To Central boulevard	114.
8.	To Washington bouleyard	2,855.
6	To Division boulevard	4,089.
	To Humbolat boulevard and land account	282.0
3	To Humboidt land account	5, 733.
23	To para tax account	100.
e	To Douglas Park land account	7, 128.
3	To Central Park land account	6,02H.
я	To general improvement account	1, 293.
	To interest account	654.
20	To loan account	145,841.
89	To office fixtures	
쩅	To printing	201.
a	To legal expenses	751.
	To map account	50.
8	To stationery	85.1
2	To miscellaneous expenses	479.
23	To office rent	1,200.
500	Total assessment	
30	Total expenditures	
50	The Treasurer, Commissioner Greenel	oaum, ale
66	presented his report for the year ending	Feb. 2

and the warrants paid each month of the past year,

nee in hand March I, 1876... tived of County Treasurer on laxes levied for the year 1875. I assessment and delinquent in rmer years.
elved of Town Collector on account of xes and assessments of 1878 and prior of same 1, 278.00

Warrants returned paid curing the

ce; for revival meetings, so; for six and members of a Bible class; for six and members of a Bible class of a Bible

who is lying til from a fatal disease; by a or the conversion of a son; by a reformed and for several professing Christians for atre conquer the todacco habit; and by a minist-

lead the noon meetings in Farwell Hall from after Monday next.

Mr. McGranaban was an esteemed friend of late P. P. Bliss, and has finished several of latter's compositions. He is from Meadville, and is represented as a composer of rare is lence, and a singer with a very sweet voles, intends to make Chicago his headquarters.

Francis Murphy will speak on the subject temperance at to-day's meeting.

After some further notices were made, the ming was dismissed with the benediction, nounced by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin.

MARRIAGES.

SPRINGER-REECE—On Thursday, March Lat the residence of the bride's brother, 440 Week Adams-st., by the Rev. S. G. Lathrop, Mr. MELL Springer, of Winona, Ill., and Miss Mary & Reece.

KITTREDGE—On the lat day of March, Margaret Hyde, wife of Rev. A. E. Killredge, Funeral services will be held at the Third Phyterian Church on Friday at 2:30 p. m. The mains will leave the Michigan Central depot at 5 p. m.

55th year.
Funeral Friday, the 2d inst., from her late pedence, 317 North Market-st., by carriages to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to every. Friends invited.
WALGREEN—The funeral of Amas Teresis take place from the residence, 443 Milwanger-saturday, March 3, at 10 o'clock. Friends are vited.

vited.
O'CONNOR—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at his residence, No. 123 East Twenty-first-st., of consumption, John O'Connor, aged 25 years, a mitted of the County Limerick, Ireland.
Funeral on Saturday, Blarch 2, by cars to Calvar

Funeral on Saturday, March 2, by care to Calma Cemetery. KELLOGG—March 1, of inflammation of the best Clara Belle, youngest daughter of A. W. and Bell M. Kellogy, aged 3 years and 7 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

r uneral notice hereafter.

BUTLER—Mary Ann. daughter of Hanry and Johannh Butter, aged 4 years and 15 days.

Funeral from 150 West Huron-st., formerly become st., at 1 o'clock to-day, by cars to Calent Cemetery.

. m. HANRAHAN-Mrs. Johanna Ha

giory.

'Guide me, oh, Thou Great Jeborah sung, and the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain mans remarks on the subject of Dr. Tiflany dies in which he strongly urged his ers to live in a Christian manner, endeavor to obtain a place in God's Kingian was always biessed to every soul to know the was on the winning side. Men might plan when they pleased, but if he was on the side of God cared not. The Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Chwould be established some day throughout would be established some day throughout would have save wayward souls to join that Kingdom.

Brief remarks were made but the Rev. Des Fletcher, and the Rev. Dr. Goodwin and an eity gentleman, all showing the great necessity relying on God and accepting Christ as the Serie. The announcement was made by the Rev. In

year the same as last year. Carried by a vote of our, Commissioners Millard, Lipe, and Muus, and the mover voting in the affirmative.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The same Commissioner also moved that the eltion proceed by ballot, and a President be votor. Carried. tion proceed by ballot, and a Fresident be voted for. Carried.

Commissioner Schultze nominated Commissioner Stanford, but no other nominations were made. The result was four votes for Lipe and three for Stanford. The former was therefore installed as President. Mr. Stanford had been in the office eight years. Commissioners Holden, Lipe, Muns, and Millard voted for the new President.

Commissioner Holden moved the election of a Secretary, and Commissioner Millard was elected by four votes over Mr. Proebsting. The same gentionen who voted for Mr. Lipe as President did the business. Commissioner Millard made the only nomination, that of Mr. Proebsting.

The Board desired to re-elect Mr. Greenebaum as Treasurer, but he declined positively, and wished the gentlemen and the reporters to understand it. The matter was laid over until next meeting.

meeting.

The election of an Auditor completed the list. Commissioner Schultze named Commissioner Muus, and the four members who elected Life and Millar voted for Stanford, but that gentleman wanted the matter laid over until next meeting, and he Board concurred.

After the transaction of some minor business the Board adjourned. RELIGIOUS.

DUBUQUE, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE. Ia., March 1.—The revival bere

gone along with their work themselves for some weeks, John V. Farwell, of your city, came here and preached twice to an overflowing house. Upon his return, Maj. Whittle was sent and has been preaching every day since. Mr. McGranshan has, with his sweet Gospel songs, greatly aided and assisted Maj. Whittle, and both of these gentlemen seem to have made a deep and lasting impression here. Last night the Congregational Church was crowded to overflowing. The Major's sermon was pronounced as the best he has preached in this city, and we have seldom listened to such a pathetic appeal to sinners to come to Christ. His text was: "Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man will hear My voice and will open the door "I will come unto him and will sup with him and will some the speaker held his audience breathless. At times you could have heard a match drop. The Major described also his journey to Ashbtaula for the remains of his close friend, P. P. Bilss. After the sermon many of the audience gave their testimohy to the power of the truth, and a large number expressed their faith in Christ by desiring the prayers of God's people. The singing was excellent. Mr. McGranahan, who by the way is to take charge of the music with Major Whittle when he returns to Chicago, sang "Almost Persuaded," "My Redeemer," "Knocking, Knocking, Who Is There?" In the last piece Mrs. McGranahan and Mrs. Taggart took part. To-morrow night the Major returns to Chicago. The most Important results are that the churches have been thoroughly invigorated. Converts have not been counted. The Christian people here all feel that a new era is before them.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING

was conducted yes@rday in Farwell Hall by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, and in the absence of Mr. Stebbins, Mrs. C. A. Wilson led the singing. The attendance was not large, about half the seats of the main auditorium being occupied. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. E. R. Devis read requests for prayers, as fellows: For

Cemetery.

BAUER—Of inflammation of the brain, Carl Edgar, belowed son of Augustus and Anna Baner, aged 22 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturiay stanoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 487 North LaSalle-st. EL PASO, ILL.
Special Disputch to The Tribune
EL PASO, Ill., Masch 1.—A question every EL PASO. Ill., Masch 1.—A question everywhere among the better class of our people is, Which of all our great daily papers gives the best account of the religious meetings now being held all over the Northwest? The reports of these meetings have been the means of the conversion of many souls. Communities have been quickened, churches have been encouraged and stimulated, and the cause of God has been helped on in every way. To know that large and successful union meetings are being held in one section is all that other sections need to invite them to go to work at once. We sincerely hope that the influence of our great newspapers for the cause of Christianity may never be less than it is to-MEDICAL. Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies The standard remedies for all diseases of the impare Schenck's Fulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Ventonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is efficient. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Paliadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the trees of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matters lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectes for when the phiegm or matter is ripe a slighter will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lung gin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this Sche Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic ma freely used to cleanre the stomach and liver. Sche Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimularial terrative; the sixall of which it is composed my with the food and prevents souring. It saids the restion by toning up the stomach to a healthy settion, so that the food and the Palmonic Syrup make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the pawill surrely get well if care is taken to prevent trush All who wish to consuit Dr. Schenck, either per ally or by letter, can do so at his principal calor, co of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every locality Schenck's medicines are sold by all draggies throw out the country. delphia, owes his unrivaled success in the of Christianity may never be less than it is to-day. A work of universal interest has been in day. A work of universal interest has been in progress here for more than nine weeks. It was commenced alone by the Rev. Mr. Millsap, of the Methodist church, until it assumed such proportions that all the churches united in it. Old, hardened reprobates have been converted; saloon-keepers, in two instances, have given up their trade of destroying men's bodies and souls, and left the town; skeptical professional men in many cases have ceased to debate upon the why and wherefore, cause and effect, and have become followers of the Master. Men who have not been inside of

the Master. Men who have not been inside of a church for thirty years are now regular attendants. No sectarianism has shown itself. As fast as the sinners turned to the Lord Brother Mills advised them to unite with some church, but with a spirit of true Christianity did not attempt to bulldoze them into his own particular vineyard. Left to their own choice over 900 have united with the Methodist Church, and as many more to the other churches in the village. Mr. Mills has been aided in this great work by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of the Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Harsha, of the Presbyterian Church, an able, earnest, and eloquent minister, has also been laboring with his other brethren here, but has now gone to Dubuque with Mr. Smith, of Dixon, who sings the Gospel. This wonderful work here among the Protestants has also stirred up the Catholics. The Rev. Father T. S. Keating, an earnest, active, zealous priest, has been holding a "mission" here, and the people of his flock have turned out well, and have been interested and benefited. The work seems to go on still. On Sunday night it was almost impossible to get into the church. As many as ten prayer-meetings a day have been held at different houses. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FIRST WARD. There will be a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club, in the club-room of the Grad Pacific Hotel, Saturday evening. AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale Saturday, March 3, at 9:30 a. m., at their auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. New and Second-Hand Household Goods, Car-pets, Cooking Stoves, &c. WOHL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 170 Madison-st. FURNITURE & FIXTURES AT AUCTION. Monday Morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. 130 B. W. Dining Chairs, 30 B. W. and Marie 19 Tablea, Crockerr, Glassware, Plated Castors, Fors. Spoons, Table Knives, Refrigerator, Wine Coost, co-\$150; Cooking Range, complete, cost \$475; instance, Chandeliers, together with everything appertaining as a first-class Houtauran.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction AUCTION SALE By ABE LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6

At 10 o'clock a. m. each day. At the Auction Rooms of Win. A. Butters Co., 118 and 120 Wabash-av., cor. Madison-st. I sin without reserve a large stock of Gold and site Watches, embracing every style, quality, and most complete varieties of Gold Jewelry of every ayie and kind; one most complete varieties of Gold Jewelry Chaina, together with a large lots of Gold Jewelry which I must dispose of for Bild. as cash I mat have so look out for great bergain. wM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auetra

By FLISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Our Regular Friday's Sale Friday Morning, March 2, at 94 o'clock. The Largest Stock New and Second-hand

FURNITURE, CARPETS And General Lousehold Goods.

Office and Library Desks, Easy Chairs, etc., etc.
General Merchandisc, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aud'rs.

By G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, March 3, at 9} o'clock, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.

The Entire Furniture of Two Dwellings Chamber Sets, Essy Chairs, Rockers, Bureau, steads, Extension Tables, Disring Chairs, Rand Husk, Mattresses, Feather Bed, Cook Brussels, Three-Fly, and Wool Carpeta, Mirrors, FURNITURE FROM THE MANUFACTUR Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble and Wood-Dies, Wardrobes, Wainut Bedsteads and Bureau Chairs, Wainut Chairs and Rockers, Extension, Lounges, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Calledge, Chairs, French and German Plate Wood-seat Chairs, French and German Plate Mattresses, &c. Two very fine Bull Dogs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., An

3 Crates Decorated Ware.

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VOLUME XXX

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McW York and London:
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Cabina 855, to \$70; Steerage,
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MENDERSON BROTHERS, 50 W NATIONAL LINE OF STE New York to Queenstown and Li BNGLAND, Feb. 21, 11, a. ur. 1 SPAIN, M THE QUEEN, Mar. 2, 720 a. 18CPYT. 3 FOR LONDON. DENMARK Mar Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage ur. Tuer, Dratts for SI and upwards on Gr Jung., Dratts for SI and upwards on Gr Jesand. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 Se

AMERICAN L PHILADELPHIA AND LI Cabin, intermediate, and steerage AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 In Salle-et., co-PETER WRIGHT & SONS. G-INMAN STEAMSHI EUROPE AND AMI

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some special bargains in Canned let on application. FIRM CHANGES DISSOLUTIO Notice is hereby given to all persons the copartmership heretofore existing be the given of the constant of th Chicago, March 1, 1877. DISSOLUTIO

The copartnership heretofore existing the state of Jacob and the firm name of Jacob and the firm name of Jacob and the state of Jacob and the state of the state DISSOLUTIO